

USAID/BRAZIL

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)

2001-03-30

Please Note:

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The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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MEMORANDUM

Date: April 6, 2001

To: A-AA/LAC, Michael Deal

From: Janice M. Weber, USAID/Brazil Director

Subject: USAID/Brazil R4 2003 Submission

Attached is USAID/Brazil's Results Review for FY 2000 and Resource Request for FY 2003, the initial FY of our new strategy. The FY 2000 program concentrated on the Agency goals of Protecting the Environment, Reducing World's Population Growth and Protecting Human Health, implemented through four SOs and one SpO, all of which either met or exceeded expectations. A required change in SO1 (environment) data tables is requested to comply with the recommendations of the RIG's performance audit. The performance data table macros need changing to use FY 1998 figures as baselines, as the current strategy activity implementation only started in FY 1999 due to late FY 1998 funding. The 1996-97 current baselines refer to indicators from the previous strategy.

As USAID prepares this spring to begin developing its FY 2003-2007 Strategic Plan, the recent visit of Brazilian President Cardoso with President Bush confirms the U.S.'s desire to strengthen our relationship with Brazil. Trade, technology and development will be the hallmarks of that relationship. Over the past decade, with the exception of the At-Risk Youth portfolio, USAID has focussed on global issues that are extremely important, but have not been directed on strengthening that U.S.-Brazil bilateral relationship.

USAID and its partners have made a considerable impact upon important environment and energy problems during this strategy period. However, the human and technological resources that USAID could bring to bear on critical issues of increasing concern to the U.S. are off limits to the Mission due to its narrow global issues focus. The opportunities for technology transfer are countless and the Minister of Science and Technology will be in the U.S. this spring precisely to examine areas for future cooperation.

I hereby officially request permission to examine potential lines of activity that would expand our focus beyond global issues to include those that would have a greater impact on our bilateral relationship. An R4 intensive review and Concept Paper presentation are scheduled for October 2001, at which time the plan would be to present a strategy dealing not only with global issues, but also with issues of extreme mutual importance to our two bilateral priorities. The Mission has learned an immense amount in the environment and energy areas. U.S. technical expertise and technologies could be introduced through innovative mechanisms to impact such areas as pollution, water, energy, and environment to take advantage of opportunities in the tenth largest economy in the world.

DCOF funding for our At-Risk Youth program will terminate in FY 2002. This program has become a model for Brazil and LAC. Other Missions have sought information on

this innovative program to use education and art to take children off the streets and engage them in activities that provide life and vocational skills. The child labor component is targeting children in the workplace and giving them educational opportunities, while training their parents to enter the employment market. We have leveraged small and medium enterprise funds for these families to help break the cycle of poverty. USAID/Brazil has pioneered this field, with the cooperation of Partners of the Americas and it is truly a crime to terminate successful activities just as the Government of Brazil (GOB) has requested the Mission's assistance with its own programs. If education and development are priorities of the LAC Bureau, education and child labor funds should be found to support and replicate this uniquely successful program.

The AIDS portfolio has become extremely important in our relationship with the GOB. We have begun to have a significant impact at the national policy level, where the GOB has requested assistance in monitoring and surveillance, a national social marketing strategy, and many other crucial related issues. USAID works closely with CDC to ensure our programs are complementary. The start of the AIDS vaccine trials in Brazil presents a special opportunity to develop logistical systems for vaccine distribution that will have applicability worldwide. We will be studying this issue to be able to discuss its requirements in our new strategy. We have moved into the TB area, with development of a small program that can be expanded should more funds become available.

The Mission should initiate an income generation/licit economic activity on Brazil's western border. 1998 per capita annual income in rural areas of the nine Legal Amazon states was \$529. Populations, pushed across these borders due to successful programs in Colombia, increased pressure on already impoverished areas. The lure into drug activity of persons earning an average \$50-\$75/mo. has already begun. Investment in economic alternatives should be made now to avoid enormous expenditures on enforcement and justice programs in the future. Promotion of community forest management and organization; production of non-timber forest products; assistance on intensification of agricultural productivity and provision of markets/credit for the above and forest products are significant alternatives to getting into drug production, sale or transit. Capacity building, especially environmental education in natural resource management, would ensure economic alternatives were sustainable. Environment and faith-based NGOs are implementing/proposing excellent interventions with producer associations, adolescents and indigenous tribes on the borders with Colombia, Bolivia and Peru.

Brazil, the largest democracy in the region, with a population of 169 million people, is an extraordinary market for the United States. 400 of the Fortune 500 companies operate in Brazil and use it as a base for sales to Mercosur partners. Brazil's trillion-dollar economy attracted \$95 billion in foreign direct investment between 1994 and 1999, drawing more U.S. investment than any other emerging market except China. The U.S. exported \$15 billion worth of goods to Brazil last year. By continuing our At-Risk Youth program and coupling it with innovative technology and income-generating activities under a new strategy, USAID hopes to move some of the 35 million Brazilians currently living in poverty to improve their standard of living, enabling them to eventually take advantage of a globalized economy with the U.S. at the fore.

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Glossary

AA – Assistant Administrator
ABESCO – Brazilian National Association for Energy Service Companies
AEAI – Advanced Engineering Associates International
AIDS – Acquired Immuno-Defficiency Syndrome
ANEEL – Brazilian Regulatory Agency for the Electric Sector
APROGE – Self-evaluation of management capacity under AIDS Program
BEMFAM – Brazilian NGO-Civil Society for Family Welfare in Brazil
BETOP – USAID/Brazil’s Energy Training and Outreach Program
BNDES – Brazilian National Social and Economic Development Bank
CA – Cooperating Agency
CA – Cooperative Agreement
CABS – Center for Applied Biodiversity Science
CCIF – Global Bureau’s Climate Change Incentive Fund
CDM – Clean Development Mechanism
CEPEL – Brazilian National Research Center for Power Research
CI – Conservation International
CN – Ministry of Health’s National AIDS Coordinating Unit
CNPq – Ministry of Science and Technology’s National Research Council
CO₂ – Carbon dioxide
CRESAR – Reproductive Health Reference Center
CSM – Condom Social Marketing
CU – Conservation Unit
CY – Calendar Year
DCA – Development Credit Authority
DCOF – Displaced Children and Orphans’ Fund
DECRG – World Bank Development Research Group
DfID – British Department for International Development
DHS – Demographic and Health Survey
ETIP – Energy Technology Innovation Program
FACT – Self-evaluation of technical capacity under AIDS Program
FFT – Brazilian Affiliate of Tropical Forest Foundation
FHI – Family Health International
FP – Family Planning
FUNBIO – Brazilian Fund for Biodiversity
FY – Fiscal Year
GAPA – Brazilian NGO-AIDS Prevention and Support Group
GCC – Global Climate Change
GEF – Global Environment Facility
GHG – Greenhouse Gases
GO – Governmental Organization
GOB – Government of Brazil
GTZ – Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Technical Assistance Agency)
HIV – Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus

IBAMA – Institute of Environment and Renewable Resources (Brazilian Environmental Agency)
 IBRD – International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 IDB – Inter-American Development Bank
 IDI – The United Nations Children’s Fund Infant Development Index
 IESB – Institute for Socio-Environmental Studies of Southern Bahia
 IIE – Institute for International Education
 IIEC – International Institute for Energy Conservation
 ILO – International Labor Organization
 AMAZON - Amazon Institute of Man and the Environment
 INEE – Brazilian Institute for Energy Efficiency
 INPE – Brazilian National Space Research Institute
 IPAM – Amazon Institute for Environment Research
 IPEA – Brazilian National Institute of Economic and Applied Research
 IPPF – International Planned Parenthood Federation
 IQC – Indefinite Quantity Contracts
 IR – Intermediate Result
 KFW – Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (German Development Bank)
 LAC – USAID/W Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau
 MME – Ministry of Mines and Energy
 MOH – Ministry of Health
 MOJ – Ministry of Justice
 MPAS – Ministry of Social Welfare
 MPP – Mission Program Plan
 MSH – Management Sciences for Health
 NASA – National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 NGO – Non-Governmental Organization
 NOAA – National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
 NSF – National Science Foundation
 OCP – The Organic Commodity Project
 PAHO – Pan-American Health Organization
 PAPUC – Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
 PPG-7 – G-7 Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest
 PROBIO – Ministry of Environment’s Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biodiversity Project
 PROCEL – Brazilian National Program for Electrical Energy Conservation
 PRODEEM – Brazilian National Program for Energy Development in States and Municipalities
 PRODETAB – Brazilian Agricultural Research Enterprise’s Competitive Grants Program
 PRODETUR – Brazilian Program for Development of Tourism in the Northeast
 PROECOTUR – Brazilian Program for Development of Ecotourism in the Legal Amazon
 PROQUALI – USAID/Brazil’s Quality Improvement Project for Reproductive Health
 PSI – Population Services International
 PVO – Private Voluntary Organization
 REPSO – Winrock/Renewable Energy Project Support Office
 RFA – Request for Applications

RH – Reproductive Health
RIG – Regional Inspector General
RPS – Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard
SESA/CE – Ceará State Secretariat of Health
SESAB – Bahia State Secretariat of Health
SO – Strategic Objective
SP – Strategic Plan
SpO – Special Objective
SPVS – Society for Wildlife Research and Education
STD – Sexually-Transmitted Diseases
STI – Sexually-Transmitted Infection
TB – Tuberculosis
TCAPP – Technology Cooperation Agreement Pilot Project
TFF – Tropical Forest Foundation
TNC – The Nature Conservancy
U.S. – United States
UN – United Nations
UNAIDS – United Nations AIDS Program
UNDCP – United Nations Drug Control Program
UNDP – United Nations Development Program
UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund
USDA – United States Department of Agriculture
USDOL – United States Department of Labor
USEA – United States Energy Association
USFS – United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service
USG – United States Government
WHO – World Health Organization
WHRC – Woods Hole Research Center
WWF – World Wildlife Fund

Overview Factors Affecting Program Performance

The year 2000 witnessed important progress in United States/Brazil relations, strengthening collaboration in such areas as trade and technology, and consolidating Brazil's position as one of the U.S.'s main political and economic partners in Latin America. Brazil's economy grew 4.2% pushed by a 4.8% expansion of the industrial sector. The Economic Commission for Latin America's 2000 report highlights Brazil's levels of economic growth, current deficit decrease and achievement of its goal to keep inflation under 6% per year, a remarkable recovery in light of the severe 1998-99 recession and sharp devaluation of the Brazilian Real. The U.S. remained Brazil's largest trading partner, taking 24% of Brazil's exports and supplying 23% of its imports. Foreign direct investment in the 1996-2000 period totaled \$103.7 billion, the U.S. being the largest investor with \$24.6 billion over the period. On the trade side, however, discussions continue regarding Brazil and other Mercosur countries, accession to the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas. Late 2000 and early 2001 were also marked by intense discussions between Brazil and the U.S. on patent laws involving the production of anti-retroviral drugs provided by the Government of Brazil (GOB) to AIDS patients. Brazil is also critically important to the U.S. due to its contribution to the global effects of greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs); its rainforests, that house one of the world's major stocks of biodiversity; and the spread of infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis (TB). Brazil's growing role as a drug trafficking route to the U.S. and Europe adds to its status of a money-laundering haven.

Despite economic progress, Brazil's severe social problems persist: poor income distribution, social spending inequality, and racial discrimination, are but a few. The economic divide among Brazilian states has increased over the last five years: annual per capita income of the poorest state, Maranhão, is \$728 while in São Paulo, the richest state, it is \$4,833. The poor North/Northeast provided only 17.5% of the Gross Domestic Product in 2000, while the Southern/Southeast accounted for 64%. Unequal access to social services due to race is such that, if the UN's Human Development Index for Brazil used data only on the white population, the country would rank 48 among the 174 countries analyzed, in lieu of the current 74th ranking. If data only on Afro-Brazilians were used, Brazil would rank 108 out of 174. Brazilians of African heritage represent 45% of the population but only 15% have entered higher education. In 2000, the GOB, donors and civil society engaged in debates on social spending inadequacy. Per the National Institute of Economic and Applied Research (IPEA), the GOB invested \$100 billion per year in the social area during the last five years, of which only 13% reached those most in need. IPEA estimates that 35 million Brazilians live below the poverty line, but most investments in education, health and social security go to the middle class and wealthy. The GOB recently launched a \$6 billion project to eradicate poverty in the 60 poorest Brazilian municipalities by providing such services as health care, running water and education. Reducing inequities tops the GOB's priority action list. Supporting this effort through increased participation of civil society, while focussing on global issues, represents the core of USAID's development challenge in Brazil.

All USAID/Brazil programs are either on track or exceeding expectations. The Mission's strategy for Brazil contributes to achievement of the Agency's goals 4 and 5 - Stabilize World Population and Protect Human Health and The World's Environment Protected for Long-Term Sustainability, respectively. Given the scope of global problems that could potentially be addressed, the Mission has concentrated on protection of globally important biodiversity and reduction of GHGs associated with Global Climate Change (GCC); and on support to HIV/AIDS prevention and services to at-risk children. USAID phased out reproductive health assistance to Brazil in 2000. The program is keyed to the Embassy's Mission Program Plan's (MPP) strategic goals, mainly Environment, Broad Based Growth and Open Markets through the Environment and Energy SOs; Health, through AIDS Prevention and the health portion of the At-Risk Youth SpO; and Democracy, through the At-Risk Youth and Child Labor SpO.

The year 2000 Amazon fire season in Brazil was not as severe as in recent years, but fires continued to be problematic in active frontier settlements. Widespread success was reported in reducing accidental fires in the Central West region using satellite detection technologies and a local awareness campaign targeting large and small landholders. Evidence mounted linking the presence of fire and unlicensed deforestation to road proximity in the Amazon, causing new concerns over possible environmental impacts of the GOB's \$40 billion "Avança Brasil" infrastructure investment program. Two scientific papers published by USAID/Brazil grantees in January 2001, "The future of the Brazilian Amazon" in *Science* and "Sensitive development could protect Amazonia instead of destroying it" in *Nature* questioned environmental controls of this program and sparked lively debate in the local press. After the controversy settled, Brazil's Planning Ministry agreed to fund a comprehensive "strategic impact" assessment of this program and stated that Brazil "will continue to welcome and encourage critical, informed participation of the Brazilian and international scientific community in the awesome challenge and responsibility implicit in planning the development of the Amazon." USAID/Brazil grantees continue to take advantage of strong public receptivity to inform the development process by proposing sustainable, democratic solutions, while questioning attempts to weaken existing environmental protection laws.

The restructuring of the Brazilian energy industry has created a welcome environment for USAID's Clean and Efficient Energy initiatives and, since the sector has moved towards privatization and deregulation, demand for energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies have increased. The GOB continues to express interest in concentrating its GCC efforts on energy. Despite the lack of funding that has prevented USAID's program from fully addressing its technology intermediate result (IR), USAID has been able to take advantage of this momentum. In 2000, USAID approved a Development Credit Authority (DCA) loan guarantee for the installation of a waste-wood biomass co-generation plant to demonstrate how renewable energy projects can be economically viable. An amendment to a proposed Congressional bill mandates that power distribution utilities include renewable energy sources in their power purchases, with future benefits including CO2 emissions avoided. However, if funding levels remains over 50% short of those approved in the strategy, the Mission will continue to experience an inability to meet targets, especially those under the technology and finance IRs.

The estimated number of persons infected by HIV in Brazil is 540,000, making AIDS the most pressing public health problem in the country. Working in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MOH), USAID's program complements funding from the second World Bank loan (AIDS II) by providing technical assistance to the public sector, helping to institutionalize effective IBRD-funded AIDS prevention interventions. USAID's relationship with the MOH was strengthened through the provision of technical assistance and financing of participants to the MOH-sponsored World AIDS Forum 2000. USAID continues to be an active participant in the UNAIDS Thematic Group, composed of the UN agencies, IBRD and bilateral donors, and to provide technical assistance to local NGOs, enabling them to access and more efficiently utilize AIDS II funds. USAID funds were used to institutionalize, replicate and disseminate effective interventions, build management capacity, integrate HIV/AIDS and reproductive health services, and expand condom social marketing activities. USAID also financed the initiation of a study on the transmission of HIV across Brazilian borders and is continuing its dialogue with other USAID Missions in the sub-region on possible collaborative activities in this area.

In 2000, the family planning (FP) program continued to improve quality of and access to FP services. The quality certification project for public health units was expanded from four to 27 sites, demonstrating institutionalization by state governments. Efforts to strengthen the sustainability of the local International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) affiliate consolidated service provision in 14 states and surpassed targets established for the FY. USAID has provided FP assistance to Brazil since the 1960s; FY 1992 initiated the phase-out, with successful conclusion in September 2000. USAID sponsored close-out ceremonies in Bahia and Ceará, disseminating a final report on USAID's contribution, accomplishments and lessons learned.

In At-Risk Youth, USAID's increased collaboration with the GOB through the Ministries of Justice (MOJ) and Social Welfare (MPAS) is particularly noteworthy. USAID participated in the elaboration of the National Plan to Prevent Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents and MPAS requested collaboration to monitor a surveillance program that creates services to combat sexual violence against youth. In FY 2000, the program was expanded to encompass child labor due to its visibility in Brazil. Following the GOB's ratification of the International Labor Organization's (ILO) Conventions on minimum work age and the worst forms of child labor, USAID launched its strategy by sponsoring a regional seminar on sexual exploitation. The amended strategy will be fully implemented in FYs 2001 and 2002. AIDS funds to be made available in FY 2001 will enable an expanded intervention in HIV/AIDS prevention among adolescents.

The new Administration has signaled its desire for greater involvement with Brazil, augmenting its strategic and hemispheric importance to the U.S. The Brazil Mission stands ready to implement a program that more closely addresses public/private partnerships, such as contemplated under the new Global Development Alliance initiative, dealing with trade, growth and development, particularly in the environment and energy areas, as well as decreased rates of infectious diseases.

SO Text for SO: 512-001 Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Objective ID: 512-001

Objective Name: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
50% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
50% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

USAID/Brazil's environment program impacts two of the Agency's Strategic Objectives: biological diversity conserved and threat of global climate change reduced. SO1 actions

serve the dual purposes of conserving biodiversity while reducing forest loss, thereby reducing the threat of climate change. The Mission's environment focus is on biodiversity conservation. SO1 has a global focus, split evenly between biodiversity conservation and climate change. SO1 seeks win-win solutions to achieve sustainable management of natural resources and effective conservation in four of Brazil's globally important ecosystems: the Amazon, the Atlantic Coastal forest, the Pantanal wetlands and the Cerrado (savanna). That is, concerns over greenhouse gas emissions aside, it is still crucial to implement actions designed to stem biodiversity loss from forest conversion and burning. The SO1 focus is increasingly responsive to private sector and local governmental and civil society needs. USAID is taking the lead in informing Brazilian society on reduced-impact forest management, on-farm conservation opportunities and fire mobilization approaches.

Key Results:

Excellent results continue to be achieved at the SO level in the number of conservation units and families adopting sustainable management systems. Target policies are meeting planned benchmarks and dissemination efforts continue to reach a much larger audience than anticipated.

Some key results that appear only in coding in the performance tables are as follows:

- Overwhelming public pressure brought to bear by quick grantees' actions resulted in abandonment of an attempt by the Brazilian Congress to weaken on-farm forest reserve provisions of Brazil's Forest Code.
- Wide publicity of USAID-funded studies of possible dire ecological impacts of the "Avanço Brasil" Amazon road building plan resulted in a commitment by the GOB to perform a comprehensive "strategic impact" assessment of the \$40 billion infrastructure investment program, rather than previously planned piecemeal impact assessments of individual projects.
- A total of 371 managers and practitioners were trained by a grantee in sustainable forest management techniques in the only training program of its kind in the Brazilian Amazon.
- The State of Mato Grosso do Sul established the first-ever state parks in the Pantanal and Cerrado (savanna) after a USAID grantee committed \$1 million in matching funds for land acquisition.

Performance and Prospects:

The USAID/Brazil audit of performance monitoring for indicators called for improvement in four areas: 1) assessing data quality and methodologies of performance indicators; 2) ensuring that reported results are accurate, supported, and complete; 3) more precise indicator definitions and data collection methodologies; and 4) updating the performance monitoring plan at regular intervals. The audit of SO1 indicators revealed tabulation errors which grantees are correcting with Mission assistance. Auditors also found that policy indicators, calculated as a threshold from detailed step-wise matrix tables, were flawed and confusing. USAID/Brazil is contracting a local specialist to review indicator data quality, establish a data base for results tracking, and work with partners to assure accurate, precise reporting.

An SO1 program impact assessment was conducted in late 2000 to provide a review of the effectiveness of USAID programmatic efforts in the environment in meeting Mission Strategic Objectives and the Mission Program Plan, as well as to conduct an analysis of gaps and opportunities for the next strategic planning. This impact assessment resulted in the draft report, “A framework for discussing the 2003-2007 Strategic Plan (SP) of the USAID/Brazil environment program.” The assessment team documented significant impacts of SO1 in the areas of technology transfer, organizational development, training and human resources, information, education, communication, advocacy and networking. The report points out that the program consistently has a much greater impact beyond target areas than planned, and highlights USAID's support for training as having had a vast and traceable impact that continues to grow. It also notes the Mission's flexibility, creativity, and speed of reaction to mobilize diverse actors to deal with environmental problems and policy opportunities.

A critical project evaluation of the grant to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), USAID/Brazil's largest grantee, was carried out in September 2000. USAID support was assessed in eight areas: protected area management, biodiversity policy, forest management, environmental education, radio dissemination of conservation lessons, training for conservation professionals, ecotourism, and organizational development. The greatest strengths were found in the first six areas, with weaknesses found in organizational development and commercial aspects of the extractive reserve activity. Based on these lessons learned USAID/Brazil will continue to support training, forest management, and conservation partnerships while phasing out unsuccessful activities. The evaluation also documents WWF public policy impacts well beyond the original design of the project, best exemplified by their success in reverting attempts by the Brazilian Congress to water down Brazil's Forest Code.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The program impact assessment and framework for discussing the FY 2003-2007 Strategic Plan (SP) made it clear that several of the options for expanded impact of the environment program are, in fact, already evolving under the current strategy. For example, USAID/Brazil has expanded efforts in fire mobilization and detection technology and will continue to explore fire preparedness options beyond our current support for fire mobilization carried out by the Amazon Working Group under the auspices of the G-7 Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest. USAID/Brazil will explore opportunities and funding options for an additional Pilot Program contribution by the U.S. Government (USG), should Brazilian environmental agencies join forces with civil society and local governments to develop a comprehensive fire and deforestation prevention project.

As a result of recommendations made by the impact assessment for bridging activities to the next environment strategy involving opportunities in the private sector and civil society mobilization, USAID/Brazil requests a 20% increase in environment funding for FY 2003. USAID/Brazil is recognized as the lead donor in Brazil in fire preparedness actions, sustainable forest management training, and design of landscape-level biodiversity conservation corridors. In order to maintain leadership in these areas, to expand the impact of lessons learned during the current strategy, and lead into the next

SP, this modest budget increase is required. As a result of the evaluation of WWF activities, USAID/Brazil will continue support for training, forest management, and certain conservation activities.

During the next twelve months, evaluations are planned for The Nature Conservancy/Wildlife Research and Environmental Education Society (TNC/SPVS) Guaraqueçaba (Paraná) Atlantic Forest project and the Conservation International/Institute for Socio-Environmental Studies of Southern Bahia (CI/IESB) Atlantic Forest project. An exchange of personnel between these two projects will be encouraged so that CI/IESB personnel can learn about forest carbon management while TNC/SPVS personnel can learn about mitigating impacts of road construction in sensitive areas.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID is a contributing partner (\$20 million) to the \$350 million Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest (PPG-7) and represents the USG under a new GOB-World Bank managed partnership, instituted in 2000, with regular meetings of a Donor Coordination Committee and a Joint Steering Committee. Contributions to the PPG-7 program as of 2000 were: Germany, \$150 million; European Union, \$79 million; United Kingdom, \$28 million; GOB, \$51 million; Japan, \$7 million; the Netherlands, \$10 million; Italy, \$4 million; and France \$2 million. Other significant bilateral donor contributions for environment from 1994-2000 were: European Union, \$17 million; Germany, \$65 million; Netherlands, \$7 million; and United Kingdom \$53 million.

USAID consultations with the Dutch Embassy resulted in a new Dutch program to train NGO and local government leaders in environmental management at the municipal level. USAID has sponsored discussions with other donors and the GOB for the joint funding of the permanent Forest Management Training Center, a center for reduced impact harvesting, in the Amazon.

USAID grantees and sub-grantees continue to receive support from a wide range of foundations, grant-making agencies, multilateral donors, and private firms: W. Alton Jones Foundation, Avina Foundation, Ford Foundation, Conservation, Food and Health Foundation, CI's Center for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS), The WWF/US Russell E. Train Education for Nature program, Catholic Committee of France, Agricultural Research Enterprise's competitive grants program (PRODETAB), Brazilian Ministry of Environment's Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biodiversity Project (PROBIO), Brazilian Fund for Biodiversity (FUNBIO), Brazilian Ministry of Science and Technology's National Research Council (CNPq), the Inter-American Development Bank's Tourism Development loans programs (PRODETUR and PROECOTUR), PPG-7 demonstration grants project (PD/A) and ecological corridors project, German Government Assistance Agencies (GTZ and KfW), British Assistance Agency (DfID), European Community, World Bank Development Research Group (DECRG), Global Environment Facility (GEF) mid-size grant program, and M&M Mars company.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID implements its activities through U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) such as WWF, TNC, and CI, and U.S. research and vocational training organizations such as Woods Hole Research Center (WHRC) and the Tropical Forest Foundation (TFF) and its Brazilian affiliate Fundação Floresta Tropical (FFT); USG agencies such as the USDA Forest Service and the Smithsonian Institution; and several U.S. academic institutions (University of Florida and the State University of New York at Albany) in cooperation with local partners.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.

Objective ID: 512-001

Approved: June, 1993

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: SO1 - Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas

Indicator: Number of conservation units in which government or private owners adopt aspects of sustainable management systems in addition to target areas

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of Conservation Units (CUs) (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	6*
1999	10	12*
2000	16	15
2001	22	NA
2002	27	NA
2003	32	NA
NA	NA	NA

Source:

USAID Partners (CI, FS, TNC, WWF)

Indicator/Description:

This indicator is used to report on the adoption of sustainable management practices in those CUs that do not directly benefit from the USAID program (i.e., potential for replication).

Comments:

Primary candidates are CUs where USAID's partners are working without direct support (due to ease of monitoring, adoption of sustainable mgt. practices in such areas). CUs include National/State Parks, Biological Reserves, Extractive Reserves, National Forests, Private Nature Reserves. Broader dissemination activities are supplemented by targeted efforts (e.g., workshops/site visits) aimed at informing government officials and representatives of local NGOs operating in CUs of results of USAID's pilot efforts. These representatives are subsequently surveyed to identify the extent to which sustainable mgt. practices have been adopted. To be counted, CUs are required to adopt the following aspects of sustainable management practices: 1) management plan approved by Federal Government Environmental Agency; 2) implementation of management plan initiated (with participation by local communities/stakeholders where appropriate). The indicator for the number of sites is, in this case, even more important than the number of hectares covered by those sites. The strategy of USAID/Brazil and its partners is to expand the sustainable management approach to a broad range of CUs. Effectively managed CUs in highly threatened regions such as the Atlantic Forest may be weighted as more important than CUs in the Amazon. The area covered by these units will also be reported, but no specific area targets will be set.

* As previously stated, grantees do not have specific funding to monitor this indicator. However, motivated to conduct a data quality assessment after recent USAID auditing, grantees recognized that data reported in the past was not tabulated correctly. Therefore, actual figures for 1998 and 1999 have been revised. USAID did not contract a consultant last fiscal year to monitor this indicator as planned, however, the contracting process has been started for this and to conduct a data quality assessment of the full set of USAID/Brazil environment indicators. Targets will be revised accordingly.

Following is the total area reached by fiscal year:

FY 1998 - 162,238 ha.

FY 1999 - 491,020 ha.

FY 2000 - 491,439 ha.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.

Objective ID: 512-001

Approved: June, 1993

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: 2.2 Target institutions and local human capacity strengthened

Indicator: Number of females trained (those without a high school diploma)

Disaggregated By: Females

Unit of Measure: Number of females trained (cumulative). Those without a high school diploma.

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	781
1999	706	1424*
2000	1726	2091
2001	2163**	NA
2002	2600	NA
2003	3037	NA

Source:

Partners' reports (CI, UF, WHRCH, WWF, TFF, USFS and Smithsonian).

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures how many females have been trained under USAID training initiatives.

Comments:

The trainees are key individuals working on the front line on top environmental issues. The results-oriented training includes resource management, project design and implementation, enforcement of environmental laws, dissemination of technical and/or general environmental information to target audiences, the building of information networks, and advocacy of policy change.

The reason for dividing this indicator by persons with and without diploma is because USAID partners wanted to highlight the fact that they work with different levels of individuals (Ph.D.s, technicians, field workers, etc).

One person-month is equivalent to 173 hours (one person-day is equivalent to 8 hours). Calculation is limited to one year, i.e., same person in different years counts for each year's data.

*Actual, FY 1999 figures were revised due to tabulation error. Errors were detected during the recent audit which resulted in partners' efforts to perform a data quality assessment.

Exceeded target was due to: 1) significant counterpart funding obtained for training and thesis grants; 2) a new USAID co-funded training program initiated in the Pantanal area, including 20 training courses on organic production techniques to 130 rural producers and fire fighting training to 5 volunteer groups.

** Targets for FY 2001 and out years were revised.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.

Objective ID: 512-001

Approved: June, 1993

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: 2.2 Target institutions and local human capacity strengthened

Indicator: Number of males trained (those without a high school diploma)

Disaggregated By: Males

Unit of Measure: Number of males trained (cumulative). Those without a high school diploma.

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	1784
1999	1166	2489*
2000	2438	3746
2001	3127**	NA
2002	3816	NA
2003	4505	NA

Source:

Partners' reports (CI, UF, WHRC, WWF, TFF, USFS and Smithsonian)

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures how many males have been trained under USAID training initiatives.

Comments:

The trainees are key individuals working on the front line on top environmental issues. The results-oriented training includes resource management, project design and implementation, enforcement of environmental laws, dissemination of technical and/or general environmental information to target audiences, the building of information networks, and advocacy of policy change.

The reason for dividing this indicator by persons with and without diploma is because USAID partners wanted to highlight the fact that they work with different levels of individuals (Ph.D.s, technicians, field workers, etc).

One person-month is equivalent to 173 hours (one person-day is equivalent to 8 hours). Calculation is limited to one year, i.e., same person in different years counts for each year's data.

*Actual, FY 1999 figures were revised due to tabulation error. Errors were detected during the recent audit which resulted in partners' efforts to perform a data quality assessment.

Exceeded target was due to: 1) significant counterpart funding obtained for training and thesis grants; 2) a new USAID co-funded training program initiated in the Pantanal area including 20 training courses on organic production techniques to 130 rural producers and fire fighting training to 5 volunteer groups.

** Targets for FY 2001 and out years were revised.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.

Objective ID: 512-001

Approved: June, 1993

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: 2.2 Target institutions and local human capacity strengthened

Indicator: Number of females trained (those with a high school diploma)

Disaggregated By: Females

Unit of Measure: Number of females trained (cumulative). Trained females who have a high school diploma.

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	1520
1999	1021	2175*
2000	2122	2884
2001	2577	NA
2002	3032	NA
2003	3487	NA

Source:

Partners' reports (CI, UF, WHRC, WWF, TFF, USFS and Smithsonian).

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures how many females have been trained under USAID training initiatives.

Comments:

The trainees are key individuals working on the front line on top environmental issues. The results-oriented training includes resource management, project design and implementation, enforcement of environmental laws, dissemination of technical and/or general environmental information to target audiences, the building of information networks, and advocacy of policy change.

The reason for dividing this indicator by persons with and without diploma is because USAID partners wanted to highlight the fact that they work with different levels of individuals (Ph.D.s, technicians, field workers, etc).

One person-month is equivalent to 173 hours (one person-day is equivalent to 8 hours). Calculation is limited to one year, i.e., same person in different years counts for each year's data.

*Actual, FY 1999 figures were revised due to tabulation error. Errors were detected during the recent audit which resulted in partners' efforts to perform a data quality assessment.

Exceeded target was due to significant counterpart funding obtained for training and thesis grants.

Targets for FY 2001 and out years were revised.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.

Objective ID: 512-001

Approved: June, 1993

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: 2.2 Target institutions and local human capacity strengthened

Indicator: Number of males trained (those with a high school diploma)

Disaggregated By: Males

Unit of Measure: Number of males trained (cumulative): Males trained who have a high school diploma

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	1497
1999	1143	2533*
2000	2867	3164
2001	3592	NA
2002	4317	NA
2003	5042	NA

Source:

Partners' reports (CI, UF, WHRC, WWF, TFF, USFS and Smithsonian)

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures how many males have been trained under USAID training initiatives.

Comments:

The trainees are key individuals working on the front line on top environmental issues. The results-oriented training includes resource management, project design and implementation, enforcement of environmental laws, dissemination of technical and/or general environmental information to target audiences, the building of information networks, and advocacy of policy change.

The reason for dividing this indicator by persons with and without diploma is because USAID partners wanted to highlight the fact that they work with different levels of individuals (Ph.D.s, technicians, field workers, etc).

One person-month is equivalent to 173 hours (one person-day is equivalent to 8 hours). Calculation is limited to one year, i.e., same person in different years counts for each year's data.

*Actual, FY 1999 figures were revised due to tabulation error. Errors were detected during the recent audit which resulted in partners' efforts to perform a data quality assessment.

Exceeded target was due to significant counterpart funding obtained for training and thesis grants.

Targets for FY 2001 and out years were revised.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.

Objective ID: 512-001

Approved: June, 1993

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: 2.2 Target institutions and local human capacity strengthened

Indicator: Number of total persons trained (those without a high school diploma)

Disaggregated By: Males & Females

Unit of Measure: Number of total persons trained (cumulative): Total number of persons trained who do not have a high school diploma

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	2565
1999	1872	3913*
2000	4164	5837
2001	5290	NA
2002	6416	NA
2003	7542	NA

Source:

Partners' reports: (CI, UF, WHRC, WWF, TFF, USFS and Smithsonian)

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures how many people have been trained under USAID training initiatives.

Comments:

The trainees are key individuals working on the front line on top environmental issues. The results-oriented training includes resource management, project design and implementation, enforcement of environmental laws, dissemination of technical and/or general environmental information to target audiences, the building of information networks, and advocacy of policy change.

The reason for dividing this indicator by persons with and without diploma is because USAID partners wanted to highlight the fact that they work with different levels of individuals (Ph.D.s, technicians, field workers, etc.)

One person-month is equivalent to 173 hours (one person-day is equivalent to 8 hours). Calculation is limited to one year, i.e., same person in different years counts for each year's data.

*Actual, FY 1999 figures were revised due to tabulation error. Errors were detected during the recent audit which resulted in partners' efforts to perform a data quality assessment.

Exceeded target was due to significant counterpart funding obtained for training and thesis grants.

Targets for FY 2001 and out years were revised.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.

Objective ID: 512-001

Approved: June, 1993

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas

Indicator: Number of families outside target area who have adopted improved sustainable management systems

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of families (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	130	206
1999	220	524
2000	506	820*
2001	656**	NA
2002	726	NA
2003	796	NA

Source:

USAID partners (UF, WHRC, CI)

Indicator/Description:

The focus of this indicator is on the adoption of sustainable management systems in areas bordering USAID-supported target areas.

Comments:

Target areas were identified by our partners as being Northeastern Pará, the buffer zone of the Una Biological Reserve in Bahia, and several communities in Acre and Rondônia. While USAID's broad dissemination efforts (via radio and television) may have a significant indirect impact, it has been beyond USAID's partners capacity to measure it overall. By focusing primarily on areas bordering USAID-supported target areas, we can rely on on-site partners for this information. Data collection monitoring includes field visits, reports, and follow-up contacts with producers/persons trained as extensionists. Sustainable management systems include agroforestry (cultivation of native fruit and oil-bearing trees), intensification of agriculture and fire management. Sustainable management systems vary by USAID partner. Each partner reports rates of adoption beyond its target area based on a scale peculiar to their specific program area. Adoption is determined by: 1) selection and implementation of agroforestry, intensification of agriculture, or fire management system by local farmers; and 2) introduction of alternative products into local markets (alternative products are those not traditionally traded in the market and are from endemic species, e.g., fruit trees such as pupunha, açai and cupuaçu).

* Exceeded target - Pará State Government has adopted a management system developed by USAID/Brazil supported project for a municipality family agriculture program.

Total area adopting improved sustainable management systems has increased from 33,920 ha. to 77,764 ha. from previous fiscal year.

**As previously stated, grantees do not have specific funding to monitor this indicator. USAID did not contract a consultant last fiscal year to monitor this indicator as planned, however, the contracting process has been started for this and to conduct a data quality assessment of full set of USAID/Brazil environment indicators. Targets will be revised accordingly.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.

Objective ID: 512-001

Approved: June, 1993

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: IR 2.2 Target institutions and local human capacity strengthened

Indicator: Number of persons-month trained (those without a high school diploma)

Disaggregated By: Males & Females

Unit of Measure: Number of persons trained (cumulative): Persons trained per month who do not have a high school diploma (number of individuals trained per month)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	436.52
1999	246.30	882.87*
2000	970.65	1663.36
2001	1340.47	NA
2002	1970.29	NA
2003	2650.11	NA
NA	NA	NA

Source:

Partners' reports (CI, UF, WHRC, WWF, TFF, USFS and Smithsonian)

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures how many people have been trained per month under USAID training initiatives.

Comments:

The trainees are key individuals working on the front line on top environmental issues. The results-oriented training includes resource management, project design and implementation, enforcement of environmental laws, dissemination of technical and/or general environmental information to target audiences, the building of information networks, and advocacy of policy change.

The reason for dividing this indicator by persons with and without diploma is because USAID partners wanted to highlight the fact that they work with different levels of individuals (Ph.D.s, technicians, field workers, etc).

One person-month is equivalent to 173 hours (one person-day is equivalent to 8 hours). Calculation is limited to one year, i.e., same person in different years counts for each year's data.

*Actual, FY 1999 figures were revised due to tabulation error. Errors were detected during the recent audit which resulted in partners' efforts to perform a data quality assessment.

Exceeded target was due to: 1) significant counterpart funding obtained for training and thesis grants; 2) a new USAID co-funded training program initiated in the Pantanal area including 20 training courses on organic production techniques to 130 rural producers and fire fighting training to 5 volunteer groups.

Targets for FY 2001 and out years were revised.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.

Objective ID: 512-001

Approved: June, 1993

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: IR 2.2 Target institutions and local human capacity strengthened

Indicator: Number of persons-month trained (those with a high school diploma)

Disaggregated By: Males & Females

Unit of Measure: Number of persons-month of training given (cumulative): Persons trained who have a high school diploma

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	3676.39
1999	3871.4	5939.73*
2000	7091.07	7469.57
2001	8099.40	NA
2002	9610.73	NA
2003	11622.06	NA
NA	NA	NA

Source:

Partners' reports (CI, UF, WHRC, WWF, TFF, USFS and Smithsonian)

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures how many people have been trained under USAID training initiatives.

Comments:

The trainees are key individuals working on the front line on top environmental issues. The results-oriented training includes resource management, project design and implementation, enforcement of environmental laws, dissemination of technical and/or general environmental information to target audiences, the building of information networks, and advocacy of policy change.

The reason for dividing this indicator by persons with and without diploma is because USAID partners wanted to highlight the fact that they work with different levels of individuals (Ph.D.s, technicians, field workers, etc).

One person-month is equivalent to 173 hours (one person-day is equivalent to 8 hours). Calculation is limited to one year, i.e., same person in different years counts for each year's data.

*Actual, FY 1999 figures were revised due to tabulation error. Errors were detected during the recent audit which resulted in partners' efforts to perform a data quality assessment.

Exceeded target was due to significant counterpart funding obtained for training and thesis grants.

Exceeded target was due to significant counterpart funding obtained for training and thesis grants.

Targets for FY 2001 and out years were revised.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.

Objective ID: 512-001

Approved: June, 1993

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: IR 2.2 Target institutions and local human capacity strengthened

Indicator: Number of total persons trained (those with a high school diploma)

Disaggregated By: Males & Females

Unit of Measure: Number of persons trained (cumulative): Persons trained who have a high school diploma (number of individuals trained)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	3017
1999	2164	4708*
2000	4989**	6048
2001	6169	NA
2002	7349	NA
2003	8529	NA
NA	NA	NA

Source:

Partner's reports (CI, UF, WHRC, WWF, TFF, USFS and Smithsonian)

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures how many people have been trained under USAID training initiatives.

Comments:

The trainees are key individuals working on the front line on top environmental issues. The results-oriented training includes resource management, project design and implementation, enforcement of environmental laws, dissemination of technical and/or general environmental information to target audiences, the building of information networks, and advocacy of policy change.

The reason for dividing this indicator by persons with and without diploma is because USAID partners wanted to highlight the fact that they work with different levels of individuals (Ph.D.s, technicians, field workers, etc).

One person-month is equivalent to 173 hours (one person-day is equivalent to 8 hours). Calculation is limited to one year, i.e., same person in different years counts for each year's data.

*Actual, FY 1999 figures were revised due to tabulation error. Errors were detected during the recent audit which resulted in partners' efforts to perform a data quality assessment.

Exceeded target was due to significant counterpart funding obtained for training and thesis grants.

** Target FY 2000 - Total number of persons trained should read 4989 (2122F plus 2867M), and not 2122.

Targets for FY 2001 and out years were revised.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Environmentally and socio-economically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.

Objective ID: 512-001

Approved: June, 1993

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: IR 1.3 Target policies adopted and/or implemented that support environmentally sound land use

Indicator: National and local policies which support biodiversity conservation and natural resources management implemented and/or policy implementation improved

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of policy-related activities that have met at least 50% of pre-established steps (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	9
1999	14	13
2000	18	20
2001	21	NA
2002	21	NA
2003	21	NA
NA	NA	NA

Source:

USAID partners (CI, FS, UF, WHRC, WWF)

Indicator/Description:

This indicator is used to report the progress of selected policy-related initiatives supported by USAID.

Comments:

Policy agenda includes: a. Monitoring environmental impact of the Itacaré Road; b. Creation of Itacaré Park (Conduru State Park); c. Adoption of "ICMS (value-added tax) Ecológico" in Bahia; d. Improvement of the "ICMS Ecológico" policy at national level and replication to additional states; e. Improvement/ revision of Federal Forest Policy (e.g., changing forestry code); f. Reform of national system of CUs; g. Creation/initiation of activities in Brazil, by the Forest Stewardship Council (certifies timber firms using sustainable management practices); h. Improvement of national, state, and local fire management policy; i. Implementation of Agrarian Reform in Bahia; j. Reduction/elimination of permits for logging in remaining Atlantic Forest in Bahia; k. Issuing a Presidential Decree regulating use of fire; l. IBAMA's regulations temporarily suspending burning; m. Constituency building, public debate on issues including fire prevention policies; n. PRONABIO (National Program of Biological Diversity); o. Ecological corridor implementation policies; p. Improved micro-credit policies in Acre; q. Non-timber forest products legislation, state of Acre; r. Sustainable settlement model in Acre's. Kyoto Protocol (GCC); t. Avanço Brasil (Brazil infrastructural program).

An index of steps required to achieve the specified policy objectives has been developed for each initiative, together with a timetable for meeting each requirement. Established steps and progress in each policy area will be reviewed annually to determine, based on the index, whether each given policy activity has met its pre-established steps. Program performance is reported as ratio of number of policy-related initiatives meeting established steps divided by total number of initiatives with which USAID-supported partners are working. Additional policy areas will be included during the life of the SO.

This indicator has been revised to follow auditing recommendations. Changes were: Unit of measure: rate of established steps to be met annually was decreased from 80% to 50% and steps were also revised to better measure partners' performance.

Targets for FY 2001 and out years were revised.

SO Text for SO: 512-002 Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Objective ID: 512-002

Objective Name: Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
20% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
80% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): US Exports

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The Energy Program objective is to "increase the adoption of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy." The Program is designed to help the GOB,

the public and private selected key actors in the energy sector to ensure that Brazil's growing demand for energy is not met purely with carbon-emitting fossil fuels or other environmentally damaging fuels. Four intermediate results (IRs) support the achievement of SO2: policy and regulatory initiatives to support clean energy production and efficient use; training of key Brazilian institutions to facilitate access to markets, financing and technologies; increased availability and use of financing; and enhanced technology cooperation between U.S. and Brazilian firms. Beneficiaries of this SO are U.S. businesses; Brazil's energy sector in terms of efficiency, policy and economics; and Brazil's population, especially, 20 million people in 60,000 rural communities not connected to the electricity grid. In FY 2000, the Energy Program experienced a number of successes and a few setbacks in its progress. The Program dramatically exceeded targets in the policy IR, which indicates that a target review maybe necessary. Targets under the capacity building and finance IRs were also exceeded. The target under the finance IR was exceeded due to technical assistance activities funded in FY 1997. For the second consecutive year, a target was unmet for one of the indicators not reported to Washington under the technology cooperation IR mainly due to a shortage of funds. The issue of lack of funding and its negative consequences on Program results has been raised over the SP period without much practical solution. Funding levels for FYs 1998, 1999 and 2000 have been 50% short of the levels approved for the original strategy. As a result, USAID/Brazil has been forced to de-emphasize important program areas.

Key Results:

During FY 2000, the Energy Program experienced successes not only in terms of achievement of indicators targets but also in terms of some achievements that cannot be fully captured by its indicators. Significant results achieved in FY 2000 include: an amendment to a proposed federal bill that mandates power distribution utilities to include renewable energy sources in their power purchases (Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard - RPS). This reflects the political recognition of the need to consider environmental externalities in energy costs and infrastructure planning; the breakthrough initiative of co-hosting with the GOB's Ministry of Environment and the private sector several widely disseminated capacity building events on the theme of Climate Change; and the leveraging of \$125.5 million from the World Bank, Eletrobrás and Brazilian private power utilities, in the area of energy efficiency, whose future benefits include electricity savings of approximately 1% per year, postponement of investments in electricity supply of nearly \$300 million per year, and CO2 emissions reductions estimated at about 17 million tons over a 10-year period. Overall, the crucial combination of FY 2000 results represent, in fact, a significant advancement towards development and consolidation of clean energy markets and related supportive policies, which, in the mid- and long-term, will positively impact on the way Brazil meets its growing energy needs through approaches that are not harmful to the environment and socially just.

Performance and Prospects:

Performance under the policy IR has been satisfactory. USAID/Brazil, through a cooperative agreement with Winrock/Brazil Renewable Energy Project Support Office (REPSO), has been successful in supporting the Brazilian Regulatory Agency for the Electric Sector (ANEEL) and the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) to design and

implement a policy/regulatory framework to support and facilitate renewable energy projects in Brazil. The credit for the issued regulations and policies must be shared with other stakeholders. However, in the deliberations that preceded the bill proposal, USAID/Brazil technical support made the difference in having the amendment finally included, reversing GOB's initial decision to discard the concept.

Another landmark under the policy IR was the renewal of the partnership between ANEEL and the United States Energy Association (USEA) to continue to implement its Regulatory Energy Partnership Program in Brazil. In April 1998, USAID established a two-year partnership between ANEEL and three U.S. state public utilities commissions (Iowa, Florida and Oregon). The results of this partnership were highly praised by both American and Brazilian regulatory institutions and USAID/Brazil was requested to extend its support for an additional two years, this time with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PAPUC).

Under the capacity building IR, USAID/Brazil's Energy Training and Outreach Program (BETOP) delivered eight training workshops last fiscal year. Approximately 400 participants from 230 firms, the public sector, universities and non-governmental organizations received training. These activities have been instrumental in promoting greater private sector involvement in the ownership and operation of clean and efficient energy production enterprises and building the capacity of banking institutions and loan officers to structure proposals for financing clean energy projects. In addition, the USAID/Brazil Energy Program was awarded funds from the Global Bureau's Climate Change Incentive Fund (CCIF) to implement at least six climate change workshops in Brazil in FY 2001.

Under the finance IR, USAID/Brazil's efforts resulted in the approval of a loan guarantee under its Development Credit Authority (DCA) mechanism, which will support the development of a waste-wood biomass co-generation plant. The new power plant will supply electricity and steam for commercial needs and sell surplus power to the grid. The use of funds under DCA resulted in a 1:31 leverage ratio. Based on this success and high applicability potential of DCA in Brazil, if program funds are made available, USAID/Brazil has already identified a number of clean energy projects appropriate for use of the DCA as a partial loan guarantee.

Under the technology IR, USAID/W's Technology Cooperation Agreement Pilot Project (TCAPP) has supported initiatives that have not been successful in terms of achieving both targets and practical results. Cooperation initiatives supported have not resulted in the development of clean energy projects. Such shortfall can be explained by changes in the management staff of the selected Brazilian partner institutions, lack of a focused approach and, mainly, a shortage of funds. Should requested funding not be forthcoming, USAID/Brazil anticipates that targets under the finance and technology IRs will not be achieved.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

An assessment on TCAPP took place in February 2001, and findings will be disseminated soon. As a result, USAID/Brazil anticipates a modification of TCAPP's approach, including hiring of an in-country coordinator to manage the program more closely.

Other Donor Programs:

Results being reported at the SO level do not adequately reflect the efforts of multiple partners, as the contribution of those, though valuable, have concentrated on the development of clean energy demonstration projects, as opposed to policy promotion and capacity building. In terms of host country contribution, the Government of Brazil continues to show a clear commitment to significant restructuring and privatization of its energy industry in a competitive environment. It is worth noting, however, that Brazil's major goal in the power sector is still to guarantee the availability and reliability of energy services to its entire population. In other words, Global Climate Change considerations have not been of primary concern in the expansion of the power sector in Brazil.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Winrock International; the Institute for International Education (IIE); and PA Consulting (formerly Hagler Bailly Services), in cooperation with local NGOs, universities and private sector contractors.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use

Objective ID: 512-002

Approved: April 1998

Country/Organization: USAID/Brazil

Result Name: Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use

Indicator: Incorporation of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use in the operations of key actors

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of key actors who have met 60 percent of their annual benchmarks (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	0
1999	2	2
2000	3	4
2001	5	NA
2002	7	NA
2003	9	NA

Source:

Contractors, cooperating agencies and key actors.

Indicator/Description:

Indicator will be the number of key actors who have met in that year 60 percent of their annual benchmarks for adopting clean and efficient energy production and use. Key actors may include the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME); National Energy Development Program for States and Municipalities (PRODEEM)/MME; National Program for Electric Energy Conservation (PROCEL)/MME; Energy Service Companies; Brazilian National Association for Energy Service Companies (ABESCO); energy efficiency agencies or institutes; MME's Centers of Excellence and related universities; National Research Center for Power Research (CEPEL); investor and public owned power utilities (concessionaires); rural cooperatives; power permissionaires; NGOs; Renewable Energy Developers and their associations; ANEEL and selected state regulatory agencies; selected development and commercial banks and financial/investment institutions. The term "clean and efficient energy production and use" is interpreted as "any market-oriented and sustainable generation process or appropriate end-use of energy that implies close to zero or less than zero emission of greenhouse gases."

Comments:

Before activities begin, USAID-sponsored contractors/cooperating agencies identify points within key actors' annual plans that relate to adoption of clean and efficient energy. After identification of potential areas for cooperation, both USAID contractors/cooperating agencies and key actor establish an annual plan with benchmarks for adopting clean and efficient energy to be achieved by the end of one year. In FY 2000, USAID supported "clean and efficient energy" activities with two Brazilian key actors: MME and ANEEL. Through a full-time Senior Energy Advisor at MME/PRODEEM, 100% of the benchmarks established were achieved. In FY 2000, USAID provided technical assistance and training through three different types of programs: the United States Energy Association Partnership Program, the Energy Technology Innovation Program and the Brazil Energy Training and Outreach Program. Benchmarks established with ANEEL also were fully achieved.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use

Objective ID: 512-002

Approved: April 1998

Country/Organization: USAID/Brazil

Result Name: IR 2.1 Targeted policies promoted that foster clean and efficient energy production and use

Indicator: Advancement of policies and regulations by key actors that contribute to the adoption of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of steps accomplished in policy formation (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	0
1999	1	3
2000	2	10
2001	3	NA
2002	4	NA
2003	5	NA

Source:

Contractors, cooperating agencies and key actors

Indicator/Description:

Steps are defined as: identification, analysis, development, validation, promotion, training, adoption, implementation and enforcement. The term "clean and efficient energy production and use" is interpreted as "any market-oriented and sustainable generation process or appropriate end-use of energy that implies close to zero or less than zero emission of greenhouse gases." Key actors may include the Ministry of Mines and Energy, PRODEEM; PROCEL; ESCOs; ABESCO; energy efficiency agencies or institutes; MME's Centers of Excellence and related universities; CEPEL; investor and power utilities; rural cooperatives; power permissionaires; NGOs; Renewable Energy Developers; ANEEL and state regulatory agencies; development and commercial banks and financial/investment institutions.

Comments:

By analyzing ANEEL's draft regulations, adapting relevant international policy/regulatory experience to the Brazilian conditions, participating in public hearings and proposing recommendations, USAID has influenced the development (1 step) of several policy/regulatory outcomes supportive of clean and efficient energy technologies. Although this activity relates to the development of more than one policy/regulation, 1 step is being considered as a result since the credit for the developed regulations must be shared with other advocating stakeholders. By identifying (1 step) opportunities for renewable energy technologies during the development of the Bahia State Rural Electrification Plan, USAID made it possible for renewable energy applications to be included in such plan. By analyzing (1 step) Amended Bill no 2905, which was originally intended to advance Brazil's energy sector restructuring process, USAID identified (1 step) and developed (1 step) concepts and mechanisms for advancing clean energy production technologies which were incorporated in that Bill. The development of a strategy for promoting energy efficiency, and the analysis of ANEEL's manual for the use of the 1% utilities' provision to energy efficiency, also were two important policy steps advanced in FY 2000. Given the results achieved, targets for FY 2001, FY 2002 and FY 2003 must be revised.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use

Objective ID: 512-002

Approved: April 1998

Country/Organization: USAID/Brazil

Result Name: IR 2.3 Increased availability and use of financing for clean and efficient energy production and use

Indicator: Clean and efficient energy projects under development, which are funded by mechanisms created, leveraged or supported by USAID

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of projects (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	0
1999	1	1
2000	2	3
2001	4	NA
2002	6	NA
2003	8	NA

Source:

Project surveys, contractors, cooperating agencies and key actors.

Indicator/Description:

The indicator shows clean and efficient energy projects that are actually being implemented which are funded by mechanisms created, leveraged or supported by USAID. Eligible projects will be any clean and efficient energy project funded by mechanisms created, leveraged or supported by USAID. Examples of types of "mechanisms" USAID plans to create/leverage/support to provide funding are: promotion of USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA), technical assistance to the Brazilian Government on the preparation of loan requests, promotion of the developers' portion of cooperators' cost-shares funds, etc.

Comments:

USAID provided technical assistance to PROCEL on the preparation of a loan request to the World Bank. Although USAID's assistance to PROCEL was provided in FY 1997 and final negotiations between the WB and GOB took place in FY 1999, the loan was approved in FY 2000. Therefore, PROCEL constitutes a project under development funded by mechanisms leveraged by USAID. In FY 2000, USAID also supported the development of a pre-feasibility study for a biomass co-generation project in a sawmill plant named Gethal. As the company was requesting a loan to a private bank to implement the project, USAID initiated discussions with Gethal to make DCA available as a loan guarantee mechanism. USAID has assessed the risk of the project and negotiated terms of the agreement, which is expected to be signed in FY 2001. Although the Gethal project is in its initial development stage, it constitutes a project under development funded by mechanisms supported by USAID.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods, and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use

Objective ID: 512-002

Approved: April 1998

Country/Organization: USAID/Brazil

Result Name: IR 2.4 Increased technology cooperation between U.S. and Brazilian firms for clean and efficient energy production and use

Indicator: Cooperation initiatives that facilitated the application of clean and efficient energy technologies and know-how under Brazilian conditions

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of cooperation initiatives (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	0
1999	2	1
2000	3	3
2001	4	NA
2002	5	NA
2003	6	NA

Source:

Contractors, cooperating agencies, and key actors

Indicator/Description:

Cooperation initiatives are defined as pilot programs, research/development delegations, cooperative agreements between American and Brazilian organizations, U.S.-Brazil industry partnerships, executive exchanges, internships, etc. The cooperation initiatives to be counted are those: (i) directly or indirectly supported by USAID; (ii) targeted to promote "clean and efficient energy production and use". Various generation technologies are available, including small hydro, solar, biomass, wind and others. The feasibility of the implementation of such technologies in Brazil depends not only on technical issues but also on macroeconomic assumptions. The term "clean and efficient energy production and use" is interpreted as "any market-oriented and sustainable generation process or appropriate end-use of energy that implies close to zero or less than zero emission of greenhouse gases."

Comments:

In FY 2000, TCAPP supported activities in three different energy-related areas: co-generation, transportation energy efficiency and fuel cells. Activities included the sponsorship of two cogeneration seminars with the Brazilian Institute for Energy Efficiency (INEE); provision of technical assistance on fuel-cells to a project to be implemented by PUC, an excellent university in Rio de Janeiro; (the organization of a transportation efficiency, attraction of investment); facilitation of partnerships, among others. Through USAID's Renewable Energy Project Support Office (REPSO), a cooperative agreement was signed with the Sandia National Laboratory, which has resulted, thus far, in information exchanges between Sandia and Brazilian research institutions. Meetings were held with a focus on the U.S. experience with renewable energy in utilities and National Parks and technical certification of solar energy systems, among others. These activities (TCAPP and REPSO's partnership with Sandia) constitute two cooperation initiatives that have facilitated the application of clean and efficient energy technologies and know-how under Brazilian conditions.

SO Text for SO: 512-003 Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among major target groups

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Objective ID: 512-003

Objective Name: Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among major target groups

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
80% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
20% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The majority (52%) of the AIDS cases in Latin America and the Caribbean are found in Brazil, a disproportionate amount of AIDS victims given the fact that Brazilians account

for only about one-third of the population of this geographic region. 196,016 cases of AIDS were reported by the Brazilian Ministry of Health (MOH) from 1980 to September 2000, which probably still significantly underreports the number of cases. In 1999 alone, it is estimated that 18,000 Brazilians died from AIDS. Approximately 41,000 children under the age of 15 lost one or both of their parents to AIDS through the end of 1999. Increasingly, AIDS patients are infected through heterosexual means, with heterosexual transmission rates increasing in 2000 to 43% from only 9% in 1990.

The MOH estimates that about 540,000 individuals are infected with HIV/AIDS, of whom about 24% are women and two percent are children. HIV/AIDS transmission in Brazil is predominantly sexual (75%), as opposed to drug or transfusion-related, however, transmission is increasingly occurring via heterosexual encounters. Infection rates are also increasing among young people and those with the lowest level of education, resulting in the increasing concentration of HIV/AIDS victims among the poorest and most marginalized populations. Since Brazil borders most other South American countries, it is the epicenter for the spread of the disease. Factors that increase the risk of spreading the epidemic across borders are the flow of tourists and immigrants, plus prostitution and drug trafficking routes in remote areas where health services are the weakest. In addition, the GOB allocates most of its AIDS-related financial resources for the purchase of medicines for universal access to treatment, though only some 90,000 HIV/AIDS patients receive that treatment. Of the MOH's AIDS budget, less than 20% is directed to AIDS prevention.

USAID/Brazil's HIV/AIDS strategy is designed to increase sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV. This strategy is focussed on low income populations, women, adolescents, commercial sex workers and selected male groups within four Brazilian states: two with the highest prevalence rates, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, and two of the poorer states, Ceará and Bahia. The strategy also integrates AIDS programs with previously USAID-funded reproductive health programs in the two states of Ceará and Bahia, as well as on-going USAID-financed at-risk youth activities in Ceará and Bahia.

Key Results:

USAID is the second largest donor in Brazil's effort to combat the significant AIDS epidemic. USAID's funding levels for our five-year AIDS prevention strategy (1998-2002) are complementary to the World Bank loan which finance the implementation of AIDS prevention programs in Brazil, while USAID provides the technical assistance and training necessary to effectively use these loan resources in a timely fashion for the provision of quality AIDS prevention services as an integral part of Brazil's health systems.

The Ministry of Health's National AIDS Coordinating unit (CN) is charged with approving annual AIDS plans and budgets from all 177 state and municipal health agencies requesting annual operating funds for their AIDS programs. This year the CN stated that the annual plans submitted from the nine state and municipalities which received USAID-financed technical assistance and training were very well thought out and superior to others. They were so much better that the CN has requested USAID's

assistance to expand training so that this model will become the standard for all 177 decentralized agencies. While USAID's results to date have definitely increased the effective use of financial resources at these nine sites, the more significant longer run impact will be the replication of USAID efforts at the national level.

Performance and Prospects:

FY 2000 was the second full year of program implementation of USAID/Brazil's five-year strategy to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. FY 2000 funds were used to finance a mid-term evaluation undertaken in early FY 2001. Major conclusions of the evaluation point to the need for a "scaling up" of USAID's successful activities by using the CN, as well as state and municipal resources. It also called for the need to expand access to vulnerable groups to current services (especially adolescents and other "high risk" groups), where feasible, and, if resources permit, establish several new "pilot" service centers for these groups.

A recent joint CN/USAID strategic planning session resulted in the identification of a number of crucial areas for work with the CN in which the USG and its partners have a comparative advantage over other donors, such as joint research and quality service provision, in recognition of USAID's previous work here and elsewhere. The additional HIV/AIDS funding made available in FY 2001, which we hope will be further increased in future years, will enable the Mission to have an even greater impact at the federal level. The quality of the Mission's policy dialogue with the Government has increased immeasurably, now that the GOB has seen HIV prevention results and our ability to integrate HIV/STI service delivery with Reproductive Health and other services. We are hoping that integration with TB will be equally successful. Among other areas, the MOH has requested USAID's assistance in carrying out a national Condom Social Marketing (CSM) campaign as they have witnessed USAID's successful marketing and sales of male condoms priced and distributed in ways that make them accessible and affordable to low income consumers. USAID will also seek out additional opportunities to work with the public sector and assist the Government in establishing public-private partnerships, where possible.

Under IR 1 (Strengthened institutional capacity to plan, implement and evaluate STD/HIV programs,) USAID/Brazil, through Family Health International (FHI) and Management Sciences for Health (MSH), provided assistance in management and technical strengthening to the AIDS programs of the above mentioned state and municipal health secretariats that have the potential to receive funding under the World Bank AIDS II loan. As a result of USAID-funded management needs assessments, during FY 2000, technical assistance was provided in three major areas: team building, strategic planning and elaboration of manuals to define roles and responsibilities. Plus, as a result of technical capacity needs assessments, five technical workshops were conducted in design, implementation and evaluation, supervision and monitoring, harm reduction for injecting drug users, counseling and testing, and condom social marketing.

Under IR 2 (Strengthened institutional capacity to provide integrated Reproductive Health and STD/HIV services in Bahia and Ceará) USAID-funded technical assistance through Pathfinder International continued with two state and two municipal secretariats

of health of state capitals of Salvador and Fortaleza and 20 selected public health units to integrate quality STD/HIV health services into the larger overall RH programs of these four health departments. As a result, USAID is now in a position to expand technical assistance and training to additional central level health programs which will focus on integration of quality STD/HIV services at the health post level.

Under IR 3 (Sustainable condom social marketing,) the Mission continued to sponsor social marketing activities through DKT, Population Services International's (PSI) affiliate in Brazil. DKT's social marketing activities targeted increased access and use of male and female condoms, making them available at low prices to the general public. In the process, DKT exceeded the planned target of 90% sustainability by the end of FY 2000 by achieving 93% cost recovery. DKT's market share grew from 13% in FY 1999 to 18% in FY 2000, with 52% of its sales of male condoms and 60% of sales of female condoms occurred in USAID/Brazil's four target states. Also during FY 2000, DKT significantly expanded its association with local AIDS NGOs as an integral part of its social marketing strategy, including a partnership with a local NGO that works in a favela in Rio de Janeiro focussing on the development of alternative activities that creatively occupy pre-teens and adolescents. During this year, these pre-teens and adolescents, in their own words and based on their own experiences with AIDS, developed a drama, performing in the favela's town square. This successful initiative has led to additional new commitments from sports trainers and art, music and drama teachers to donate time to help these youths over the coming year.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

USAID is in the process of developing a tuberculosis component to its AIDS SO. The number of cases of TB is the highest in the region, with some 90,000 cases. Similarly, Brazil ranks number one in the region in terms of total number of people infected with HIV. The Mission is planning to create synergies in the development of the TB strategy between our ongoing HIV/AIDS activities and any new TB activities, as it is estimated that 50% of all AIDS cases also have TB.

In addition, in FY 2000, the Mission began funding a study on cross-border transmission of HIV/AIDS in six border areas, which will be increased to ten, as a result of GOB, Pan-American Health Organization and UNAIDS requests. The results of this study will form the basis of any follow-on activity in FY 2002, designed to deal with the situation this study uncovers. USAID/Brazil is also consulting with neighboring USAID Missions on this study and will work closely with all parties on follow-on activities.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID has been working closely with other international donors to achieve the results under this activity. Coordination with the MOH is done through the United Nations AIDS Program (UNAIDS) Thematic Group that, besides USAID, includes IBRD (U.S.\$300 million for 1998-2002), the United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP, U.S.\$22 million, 1998-1999), the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF, U.S.\$11 million for health activities) and selected bilateral donors and NGOs.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

SO 3 activities are implemented through three main U.S. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in collaboration with numerous Brazilian NGOs: Family Health International (FHI) and its subcontractor Management Sciences for Health (MSH) are responsible for all activities under IR 1; Pathfinder International's office in Salvador, Brazil, implements IR 2. Population Services International and its subcontractor DKT implement IR 3.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target groups

Objective ID: 512-003

Approved: December, 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target groups

Indicator: Number of programs/organizations demonstrating low, medium or high levels of effectiveness in HIV/AIDS planning and implementation

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of programs/organizations

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	N/A	N/A
1999	N/A	5 low 4 medium
2000	4 programs increase by one level	5 (1 low, 7 medium, 1 high)
2001	6 programs increase by one level	NA
2002	5 programs increase by one level, 4 programs maintained at high level	NA
2003	9 programs maintained at high level	NA

Source:

FHI

Indicator/Description:

Number of programs scoring at each level (low =<50%; medium = from 51% until 71%; high> 75%) of a composite score that measures key elements of planning and implementation capacity. Instruments are APROGE and FACT.

Comments:

FHI's IMPACT Project developed two tools for situation analysis and needs assessment of local programs. FACT (self-evaluation of technical capacity) uses a participatory methodology that focusses on technical areas and the development of team work. It maps indicators graphically, provides groups techniques for identifying areas that need to be strengthened, and empowers health staff in the development of a participatory step by step process for constructing benchmarks. APROGE (self-evaluation of management capacity) evaluates and improves staff's management skills of HIV/AIDS programs in order to achieve program sustainability. The baseline was established in FY 1999/2000 using APROGE and FACT tools on nine public sector health programs (State Secretariats of Health in Bahia, Ceará and São Paulo, Municipal Secretariats of Fortaleza, Salvador, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santos and Campinas). To measure the number of programs which are demonstrating effectiveness in planning and implementation, a table of criteria with scores for each elements of planning and implementation was implemented in these programs.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target groups

Objective ID: 512-003

Approved: December, 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target groups

Indicator: Percentage of financial sustainability achieved by DKT do Brasil condom social marketing programs

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: percent of financial sustainability

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	78	78
1998	82	90
1999	86	86
2000	90	93
2001	95	NA
2002	100	NA
2003	100	NA

Source:

DKT do Brasil

Indicator/Description:

Percentage of total operating costs absorbed by revenues.

Comments:

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target groups

Objective ID: 512-003

Approved: December, 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: IR 3.2 Strengthened institutional capacity to provide integrated family planning and STI/HIV services in Bahia and Ceará.

Indicator: Percentage of program health units with capacity to provide quality integrated STI/HIV/AIDS prevention and family planning services

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage of health units with high quality services

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	N/A	15
1999	30	NA*
2000	50	50
2001	75	NA
2002	100	NA
2003	100	NA

Source:

Pathfinder

Indicator/Description:

Quality of care assessment checklist to be completed by outgoing patients/clients and performance improvement tools will be used to measure quality of integrated service delivery and selected clinical procedures.

Comments:

Baseline's value is based on the total of 20 health units within the state of Bahia and Ceará. Starting in FY 2001 the number of health posts may be expanded.

*Data collected at the end of FY 2000 provided results for both FY 1999 and FY 2000.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target groups

Objective ID: 512-003

Approved: December, 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: IR 3.3 Sustainable condom social marketing

Indicator: Percent annual growth of DKT do Brasil sales of female condom

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: % annual increase

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	NA
1998	N/A	139,500 units
1999	60	29
2000	40	NA
2001	20	NA
2002	10	NA
2003	10	NA

Source:

DKT do Brazil

Indicator/Description:

Growth of sales of female condoms can be defined as the percentage growth of units sold in one year in comparison with the previous year.

Comments:

Baseline 139,500 is the sales of female condom in 1998 in USAID target areas (the states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Ceará). The data reported in the column "Actual" refers to percentage increase over the previous year only in USAID's four target areas (not national statistics.)

SO Text for SO: 512-004 Increase access to contraceptive methods and family planning services

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Objective ID: 512-004

Objective Name: Increase access to contraceptive methods and family planning services

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

10% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
70% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
20% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Population

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Access to quality family planning (FP) services and information has been at the core of USAID's population program in Brazil for the past several years. Beginning in 1992, USAID's FP efforts during the program close-out period have been concentrated in the

northeastern states of Bahia and Ceará, having a combined population of over 30 million. The phase-out strategy focused on two main objectives: improvement of the quality of FP services and the promotion of sustainable FP delivery systems.

In addition, the high prevalence rate of HIV/STD in Bahia and Ceará has required a reformulation of existing reproductive health service models in these two states in reaching men, women and adolescents in both programs. The integration of FP programs with STD/HIV/AIDS services has been shown to be mutually beneficial. Therefore, as USAID phased out its FP programs in Brazil, it continued to stress FP as a service which should be integrated by others within USAID/Brazil's HIV/AIDS prevention program.

Key Results:

Overall, USAID's assistance to Bahia and Ceará public health sector reproductive health (RH) programs achieved institutionalization and sustainability of quality FP services as the various components of USAID's FP program ended at the completion of FY 2000. At the culmination of the activities were two close-out events in Ceará and Bahia where USAID/Brazil invited host country state health family planning officials to events to recognize their efforts to improve the quality of family planning services and to provide encouragement to them to continue once USAID's program was terminated.

Performance and Prospects:

In Bahia, the State Secretariat of Health (SESAB) has institutionalized USAID's family Planning project. Since 1996, the SESAB RH program has been guided by a strategic plan developed with assistance from the USAID-funded Futures Group. The plan defines its mission, objectives and strategies through 2000. As a result of this plan, together with umbrella support from Pathfinder to strengthen training, information and logistics systems as well as assistance from PROQUALI CAs to improve quality, the SESAB RH program has been transformed from a program to an official unit within the SESAB organizational structure. In 1999, SESAB officially designated a facility to the program that will serve as the SESAB RH referral center, called CRESAR (Reproductive Health Reference Center), from which the expansion of RH activities in Bahia was managed starting in CY 2000.

In Ceará, when USAID began to support the State Secretariat of Health's (SESA) FP activities, the SESA RH program (Viva Mulher - long live women) was a program supported by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and RH, per se, did not appear in the SESA organizational structure. As a result of USAID support to SESA, particularly the PROQUALI initiative, RH activities became an important part of SESA's conception of primary health care. Consequently, when SESA's organizational structure was changed in 1999, the RH program ceased to exist and, instead, the Reproductive and Sexual Health Cell was created as an official unit within SESA. Now that USAID-funded technical assistance is no longer available, the institutional Reproductive and Sexual Health Cell continues with its own funding within SESA's overall annual health budget.

During the final years of the phase-out period, a number of CAs worked together on developing a sustainable accreditation systems for improving, measuring and recognizing

quality FP services as primary health care centers. This system became known as PROQUALI. In FY 2000, the number of accredited PROQUALI primary health care centers expanded from four pilot sites in Ceará and Bahia to 27 health centers in these two states. When USAID funds ran out in mid-FY 2000 both the state secretariats of Ceará and Bahia continued to apply the PROQUALI process to accredit additional primary health clinics and to undertake annual re-accreditation of the older pilot sites.

The Measure Evaluation program phased out its activities in mid-FY 2000 after the undertaking of workshops at SESA in Ceará and SESAB in Bahia, with the objective of increasing the use of data in management decision-making. Earlier, the Measure Evaluation program had developed a monitoring plan designed to support USAID/Brazil activities in FP during the final phases of USAID-financed activities. The monitoring plan was designed to support specific USAID evaluation needs rather than as activities to be continued after the end of the USAID program. With the Measure Evaluation program phase-out in mid FY 2000 funding was no longer available to collect USAID monitoring plan data. This lack of end of FY 2000 results data is not critical for the management decision making purposes, since it had already been decided in FY 1992 to undertake an orderly phase out of USAID-funded FP activities in Brazil.

USAID/Brazil has been a major supporter of the local affiliate of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), the Brazilian NGO Civil Society for Family Welfare (BEMFAM), which provides family planning and RH services to a number of states. USAID/Brazil financed a social marketing grant which provided technical assistance to BEMFAM. As a result, by the end of FY 2000, BEMFAM achieved 85% institutional sustainability, significantly surpassing the planned target of 72%. Thus, the prospects are good for BEMFAM to be able continue providing services to lower income groups within Brazil now that USAID's funding support has terminated. During FY 2000, BEMFAM used remaining USAID funding to expand their condom advertising campaign. Additional radio spots were broadcast in Rio and Belo Horizonte and in northeastern cities, especially during the carnival season; additional visual media promotional advertisements were set up out doors in public places, as well as on bus doors and condom promotional kits were developed and provided to young people at night clubs, discos and universities during the carnival and July holidays when many Brazilians are on vacation. As a result, more than 11 million units were sold during the two-year grant, representing 26% of BEMFAM's total income during that period. BEMFAM also operates two medical laboratories, one in Rio and one in the Northeast. Through strengthened quality service provision and increased promotional activities, in FY 2000 there was a 40-fold increase in the number of lab visits over the number of visits experienced in FY 1999, thus making BEMFAM's lab much more of a revenue generating program than in years past. As a result of all the social marketing initiatives supported under the two-year grant, BEMFAM is in a much better financial position to sustain a range of required services in which this local Brazilian family planning NGO has shown itself capable of providing.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

During FY 2000 USAID funded the development of a final report which reviewed the last forty years of USAID-funded FP activities in Brazil, with an emphasis on the 1992-

2000 phase-out period. A summary report was completed and disseminated at the end of the program. A shorter version in English and Portuguese is being produced and disseminated to interested parties within Brazil and internationally. Other than this final action no future USAID/Brazil-funded FP activities are foreseen in Brazil.

Other Donor Programs:

The major donor in family health in Brazil, the United Nations Population Fund, has faced a severe budgetary crisis during the past two years which has significantly hampered its ability to provide FP services in Brazil. Therefore, international donor-funded FP activities in Brazil after the phase-out of the USAID program remain very limited.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

In FY 2000, SO activities were implemented almost exclusively through U.S. NGOs and U.S. firms, in cooperation with local government entities, all provided through buy-ins to Global Bureau implementing mechanisms. They included: Pathfinder International, Population Council, Johns Hopkins University, Management Sciences for Health, Macro International, and Family Health International. In addition, USAID/Brazil had one cooperative agreement directly with the local NGO, BEMFAM.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health

Objective ID: 512-004

Approved: December, 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrate family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health

Indicator: Number of service sites providing family planning services - Ceará State

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of public health facilities

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	484	NA
1997	484	512
1998	484	532
1999	484	674
2000	484	857

Source:

Ceará State Secretariat of Health

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures increased access to family planning services through expanded number of health facilities providing services to low income women in Ceará State.

Comments:

Includes hospital, clinic and health post service delivery points. Targets set are relevant to consolidation versus expansion policy of State Health Secretariat. Definition of "service site" for the state includes any health facility that offers any form of family planning. Targets were far exceeded, but have not been revised as this is a phase-out program.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health

Objective ID: 512-004

Approved: December, 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrate family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health

Indicator: Number of service sites providing family planning services - Bahia State

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of public health facilities

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	126	178
1997	196	206
1998	216	236
1999	292	292
2000	300	343

Source:

Bahia State Secretariat of Health

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures increased access to family planning services through expanded number of health facilities providing services to low income women in Bahia State.

Comments:

Includes hospital, clinic and health post service delivery points. Definition of "service site" for the state includes only full and complete services in family planning.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to contraceptive methods and integrated family planning services in order to improve women's reproductive health

Objective ID: 512-004

Approved: December, 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: IR 4.2 Improved sustainability of family planning delivery systems

Indicator: Percentage of BEMFAM expenses covered by locally generated resources

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: % of expenses

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	52	54
1997	56	60
1998	64	72
1999	67	80
2000	71	85

Source:

BEMFAM

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures the level of financial sustainability achieved by BEMFAM, the Brazil IPPF affiliate, through increased costs covered by locally generated resources.

Comments:

Includes cost of commodities.

SO Text for SO: 512-005 Improved ability of at-risk and working children and youth to become productive, healthy citizens

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Objective ID: 512-005

Objective Name: Improved ability of at-risk and working children and youth to become productive, healthy citizens

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
20% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
15% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
15% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
40% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
5% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
5% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

With a population of 169 million, Brazil has 35 million people living on less than \$1/day, that is, below the poverty line, of whom 21 million are children. In spite of significant

progress in education, with 96% of school-age children enrolled in formal schools, repetition and drop-out rates continue to be high at 23.4% and 3.9%, respectively. Brazil's infant mortality rates are similar to those of Vietnam, at 36.1/1000 and the number of low-weight children at birth can be compared to Ghana's rates, at 9.2% of all children born alive. The United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) 2000 survey found an extremely low Infant Development Index (IDI) for the Northeast states where USAID concentrates its at-risk youth efforts (Bahia at 0.451/1, Ceará at 0.517/1 and Pernambuco at 0.522/1). The IDI measures the living conditions of children based on criteria such as access to day care centers and health services. Child labor figures are also not encouraging. Data published in 1999 show a positive but slow trend towards reduction of the child labor force, that dropped from 27% to 26% of the population aged 10-17, relative to 1998. Following two years of discussions involving the Government of Brazil (GOB), donors, civil society and the private sector, the momentum has finally been created for Brazilians to more seriously address pressing social problems. Drawing from its Poverty Eradication Fund the GOB launched an offensive on poverty, pledging \$6 billion to address years of insufficient attention to the horrific plight of the poor, and announced the expansion of the scholarship program to reach 10.7 million children. This locally developed model provides supplemental income to families keeping all their children in school and has become a popular poverty eradication tool, though undergoing deep changes since it was first implemented in Brasília. The original program provided one minimum wage (\$75/month) per family until completion by all children of the mandatory eight-year elementary school cycle. As adopted by the GOB nationwide, the program will provide \$8/month per child attending school, up to a maximum of three children per family, a ceiling of \$24 per family which is oftentimes less than the child would bring home if he/she were working or begging. The program may slightly mitigate poverty, but certainly not eradicate either poverty or child labor if a more comprehensive development perspective is not adopted, including teacher training and income generation opportunities for parents. The GOB has other programs in place to address the needs of the poor, but lack of coordination among these programs makes it difficult for end users to access these benefits. Street kids, working children and low income families are among the most vulnerable populations in the country. Illiteracy, disease, delinquency, drug abuse, prostitution, early insertion into the job market and human rights violations are some of the risks to which impoverished Brazilian children are exposed. USAID's at-risk youth activities seek to support government, NGO and other donor efforts to develop successful models that can be further refined and adopted as effective public policies.

Key Results:

1) school promotion rates of 88% among children and youth assisted under activities that target improved school performance, compared to 68% among those not assisted; 2) 91% of participating youth completing vocational training courses; 3) 34% of youth ages 16-18 who completed vocational training courses inserted into the labor market; 4) consolidation of a service network reaching 9,500 at-risk children and adolescents in 40 communities, 83 schools and 100 local institutions; 5) technical assistance to the GOB in the elaboration of the National Plan to Combat Sexual Exploitation and Abuse; and 6) establishment of a training program for 80 social and street educators, in partnership with the State University of Ceará.

Performance and Prospects:

The activity continues to make significant progress toward its goal of strengthening prevention and protection efforts targeting at-risk youth, NGOs, public services and the public policy environment that impacts upon children and service providers. The program emphasizes education/vocational training, protection against domestic violence and sexual abuse, and child labor prevention and eradication. Cross-cutting issues are health, including prevention of early pregnancy and HIV/AIDS, and promotion of youth leadership.

The extension of the At-Risk Youth program through FY 2003 and its programmatic expansion to include child labor prevention and eradication derive from the activity's outstanding performance to date. Particularly noteworthy is USAID/Brazil's capacity to leverage support and financial resources from different sectors of society, including the GOB, other donors and the private sector. In 2000, USAID conducted successful negotiations with the National Social and Economic Development Bank (BNDES) to access microcredit funds in support of family businesses run by parents of working children. Brazil's second largest telecommunications company produced 16,000 promotional materials highlighting USAID-supported projects, a unique opportunity to disseminate USAID's work beyond target areas. Finally, USAID was able to leverage \$500,000 from the advertising company PROPEG and the telephone company Maxitel to support five projects assisting at-risk children in Bahia.

Indicators at the SO level show considerable progress. The percentage of program-assisted employment aged youth finding legal positions in the job market increased from 20% in 1999 to 34% in 2000, in a market plagued by consistently high unemployment. Program-assisted youth receiving health-related services, including RH and STI/HIV/AIDS prevention totaled 11,388 in 2000. USAID expects to increase this number with FY 2001 funds from the vulnerable children directive. In IR1, 1408 new cases of violations of children's rights were identified and monitored by children's advocacy groups, resulting in 897 children referred to legal and rehabilitation services. In IR2, school promotion rates of assisted youth reached 88%, surpassing the 87% target, a 5% increase over 1999. Completion of vocational training courses increased from 83% in 1999 to 91% in 2000. The 2000 target of 70% was far surpassed, which may imply revision of this indicator's targets in future years. In IR3, USAID's program reached 16,339 youth, family members and educators through 264 events, increasing awareness of health-related risk behavior. Under IR4, USAID supported documentation of four innovative methodologies, sponsored 43 dissemination events and supported three institutions in adopting tested, documented approaches. IR5, introduced in late 2000 following approval of the child labor strategy, targets identification of underage urban children in labor situations and their incorporation into the formal educational system. Results will be reported next year.

USAID encourages NGO/GO networks capable of providing diversified services to at-risk children. In 2000, USAID supported the creation of a network that brings together NGOs/GOs that use art as their main educational tool. A USAID-designed and supported Vocational Training Network was granted the 2000 Social Entrepreneurs Award by the

Ashoka Foundation as the country's second best and most innovative vocational training program, resulting in a \$35,000 donation and free technical assistance from McKinsey Associates.

USAID and the Federal University of Ceará established an innovative partnership to bring the university closer to the social environment by providing 80 educators who assist vulnerable children on the streets with a one-year university extension course that will grant them a much valued certificate. USAID also took advantage of carnival festivities to carry out mobilization efforts against sexual exploitation and abuse of children and adolescents. Information and communication materials distributed at the event received broad media coverage.

In Brasília, USAID has been working to address the needs of street children who have broken ties with their families. One particularly difficult aspect relating to this population is vocational training and income generating activities, since most of these kids are so behind in their studies they have not acquired the necessary skills to learn a profession. USAID established a workshop using wood residue as the prime material to produce marketable artwork. This cheap, easy-to-learn technique allowed street kids to produce quality pieces in a short period of time. Only six months after USAID started supporting this activity, assisted youth participated in eight exhibits selling approximately 120 pieces for prices between \$10 and \$75, representing a concrete income generation alternative for some 60 street adolescents.

Through support to BEMFAM, USAID provided direct health assistance to 350 street boys and girls in Ceará. In Salvador, the AIDS Prevention and Support Group (GAPA) empowered adolescent leaders to coordinate community activities targeting AIDS prevention among youth. In Recife, USAID initiated a partnership with the local NGO PAPAI that targets male adolescents working on issues such as AIDS/HIV prevention, responsible fatherhood, violence in relationships, gender and RH.

The Mission started the implementation of its recently-approved child labor strategy by supporting the National Forum for Child Labor Prevention and Eradication in a seminar on strategies to fight sexual exploitation of children as the GOB recently signed ILO's 182 Convention on the worst forms of child labor. In 2001, USAID and UNICEF will develop research techniques to identify underage children working in urban informal markets. USAID expects the results of this survey to serve feed into the ILO/GOB/USDOL effort to obtain reliable data on child labor through the national census.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:
None anticipated.

Other Donor Programs:

In 2000, USAID consolidated its relationship with the National Social and Economic Development Bank (BNDES), which resulted in new resource leveraging. USAID also entered into an agreement with other donors in Recife, namely OXFAM, Save the Children, World Vision, the C&A Institute and Catholic Relief Services to establish a

donor group to mobilize the private sector around social responsibility issues. The Mission's child labor strategy was developed in close coordination with ILO and UNICEF, and is being implemented through strategic alliances with these and other donors at the local level. Main investments were: UNICEF, \$3 million; Canada, \$1.5 million; and ILO, \$1 million.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID will continue to implement activities through a cooperative agreement with the U.S. PVO, National Association of the Partners of the Americas, and local NGOs and public schools.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved ability of program-assisted at-risk children and youth to become productive, healthy citizens

Objective ID: 512-005

Approved: April, 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: Improved ability of program-assisted at-risk children and youth to become productive, healthy citizens

Indicator: Percentage of program-assisted youth that find legitimate, income-generating work

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: % of youth

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	26
1999	27	20
2000	30	34
2001	35	NA
2002	40	NA
2003	45	NA

Source:

Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures the number of youths aged 16-18 who are actually inserted into the formal and informal job markets with regular, monthly financial compensation of at least half the Brazilian minimum wage of \$75.

Comments:

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved ability of program-assisted at-risk children and youth to become productive, healthy citizens

Objective ID: 512-005

Approved: April, 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: IR 5.2 Educational preparation of program-assisted youth increased

Indicator: Percentage of program-assisted youth promoted to the next school grade

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: %

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	49
1997	60	87
1998 (B)	68	86
1999	87	83
2000	87	88
2001	87	NA
2002	90	NA
2003	90	NA

Source:

Baseline data source: Brazilian Ministry of Education, 1996 Education Census. Actual data source: Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures the percentage of children and youth assisted by the activity, attending regular classes and receiving off-school tutorial assistance, who were promoted to the next school grade in the previous calendar year.

Comments:

Date excludes 1,977 children who either participate in activities that do not specifically target improved school performance, such as health activities, or are assisted by institutions that signed agreements with USAID in late CY 2000, therefore school performance improvements cannot be attributed to USAID's contribution in the first months of support. In 2000, this was the case with three institutions assisting 321 children whose school performance will be reported next year.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved ability of program-assisted at-risk children and youth to become productive, healthy citizens

Objective ID: 512-005

Approved: April, 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: IR 5.2 Educational preparation of program-assisted youth increased

Indicator: Percentage of program-assisted youth that complete vocational training courses

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: %

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	59
1998	60	64
1999	65	83
2000	70	91
2001	75	NA
2002	80	NA
2003	85	NA

Source:

Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures the percentage of program-assisted youth that increase their chances of obtaining regular, compensated positions in the labor market by completing vocational training courses.

Comments:

:

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved ability of program-assisted at-risk children and youth to become productive, healthy citizens

Objective ID: 512-005

Approved: April, 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Brazil

Result Name: IR 5.3 Awareness of health-related risk behavior by program-assisted youth increased

Indicator: Number of community level organizations that offer RH and HIV/AIDS information and referrals to program-assisted youth

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of organizations

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	13
1999	20	38
2000	30	45
2001	35	NA
2002	40	NA
2003	50	NA

Source:

Umbrella PVO, local NGOs and GOs

Indicator/Description:

Community level organizations include public schools, neighborhood associations and grassroots institutions that provide information on HIV/AIDS, sexually-transmitted infections and early pregnancy prevention to youth through talks, printed and visual aids, workshops and seminars.

Comments:

R4 Part III: Resource Request

FY 03 will be the first year of the new five-year strategy. USAID/B's ability to completely achieve the results planned during the current strategy has been deeply affected by the annual reductions in funding for the environment and energy areas. OYB levels remained relatively straightlined due to increased funding for HIV/AIDS and TB in FYs 01 and 02, as well as child labor in FY 00. The Mission would like to go beyond the current global focus in its new strategy, to include activities that would have a greater impact on the U.S.-Brazil relationship relating to trade, technology and development.

USAID's position in relation to other donors working in environment/energy is nothing short of embarrassing. Only Canada invested less than USAID in FY 00, while budget cuts in FYs 01 and 02 will make USAID the smallest donor. USAID cannot effectively engage in policy dialogue and provide technical assistance in environment and energy with this level. On the business and technology front, the U.S. has been losing opportunities to the Europeans. This funding situation directly affects the Mission's ability to pave the way for business partnerships between U.S. and Brazilian companies and to support the GOB and civil society in forestalling global warming and biodiversity loss. USAID's efforts to ensure capacity building within the GOB and training of private sector, NGOs and community members to fight uncontrolled burning of Brazilian forests will also suffer the effects of inadequate funding.

Environment

In FY 01, Agency budget constraints resulted in a 33% DA reduction in Brazil's environment program, a disproportionate cut relative to other Missions that led the Mission to cut incremental funding to the World Wildlife Fund and Brazilian sub-grantees. In addition, the unexpected elimination of the U.S.' annual, \$2-million commitment to the PPG-7 in FYs 01 and 02 has deeply affected USAID's relationship with the GOB, IBRD and other PPG-7 donors. FY 02 planning levels show an additional 52% cut in environment funds from FY 01. This major blow comes at a time when all grantees are working towards dissemination of successes in the environmental education, training, and forest management fields, most of which are considered model approaches to environmental management worldwide. These cuts and their multiplier effect will severely undermine our partners' ability to consolidate the results of nearly ten years of vital pioneering work.

The environment program impact assessment and framework for discussing the next strategic plan showed that several options for expanding the impact of the program are evolving under the current strategy. As a result of recommendations by the assessment team for bridging activities to the next strategy, especially involving the private sector and civil society mobilization, USAID/Brazil requests a 50% increase in funding for FY03. USAID/Brazil is recognized as the lead donor in fire preparedness, sustainable forest management training, and design of biodiversity conservation corridors. To maintain leadership and expand the impact of lessons learned during the current strategy, this modest budget increase is required. R4 controls, even in Scenario B, do now show funds for an increase. R4 tables show LAC controls, but the Mission urges LAC to

identify funds that would at least bring the environment program back to the already tight levels of FY 1999.

Energy

The minimum request to enable our energy program to continue its excellent work in FY 03 is \$2.5 million, \$1.5 million above the control level. These funds are crucial to initiate activities under the new strategy. Energy prices have increased as a result of the privatization process; the power supply crisis has become a reality, with energy rationing starting this year; and investments in traditional energy generation technologies such as large hydro plants and natural gas thermal plants are environmentally damaging and do not meet Brazil's rapidly growing demand. It is therefore imperative that USAID have adequate funds to take advantage of the unprecedented opportunity to promote development through dissemination of U.S. clean, renewable energy and conservation technologies. PROCEL, the electricity conservation program, has produced savings of only 2.3% per year of electricity used nationwide, when international practices indicate the potential for much greater energy efficiency. PROCEL's projected energy savings rise to 15% in 2010; U.S. technologies can make that happen. In renewables, opportunities are no different: Brazil has explored less than 25% of its renewable energy potential, including small hydro, solar, wind, and biomass energy, a market estimated at \$12 billion which could be the U.S.'s if appropriate groundwork is laid.

DCA can bridge clean energy projects and risk capital, allowing new technology demonstration. Based on the paramount success and high applicability of such a mechanism in Brazil, the Mission requests an additional \$500,000 for credit subsidy under DCA to provide guarantees to at least one clean energy project and leverage \$10,000,000 in local currency finance.

AIDS Prevention

AIDS and TB funds are adequate to meet our minimum needs. MOH wants USAID's support in surveillance and expansion of successful models to other regions. With 52% of AIDS cases in the region, Brazil is an epicenter, increasing risk to other South American countries and the U.S. USAID has much to learn from how the Brazilians have managed their program. IBRD's AIDS II loan ends in FY 03. A smaller AIDS III loan is expected to focus on monitoring and evaluation. USAID will be the major bilateral donor in HIV/AIDS and, with an increasingly close relationship with the GOB, will become the most strategic partner in expanding AIDS prevention coverage nationwide, which we must support with adequate financing.

At-Risk Youth

DCOF funding for the At-Risk Youth Program terminates in FY 02. The program is a model for Brazil and LAC and leverages considerable resources from international and local donors. Five months after its launch, the child labor component has already shown results. Under the straightlined CSD controls for FY 03, the Mission has set aside \$1,000,000 to continue these successful activities under the new strategy and, in collaboration with Partners of the Americas, disseminate outstanding results at the

regional level. Taking into account DCOF's funding phase-out, straightlining implies LAC intends to continue this program with non-DCOF funds.

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: 512-001, Environ	5,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000			
SO 2: 512-002, Increas	2,500,000	500,000		2,000,000		
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	7,500,000	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: 512-001, Environ	2,380,000	1,190,000	1,190,000			
SO 2: 512-002, Increas	1,000,000	200,000		800,000		
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	3,380,000	1,390,000	1,190,000	800,000	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Scenario A Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: 512-001, Environ	2,380,000	1,190,000	1,190,000			
SO 2: 512-002, Increas	1,000,000	200,000		800,000		
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	3,380,000	1,390,000	1,190,000	800,000	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Scenario B Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1: 512-001, Environ	2,737,000	1,368,500	1,368,500			
SO 2: 512-002, Increas	1,150,000	230,000		920,000		
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	3,887,000	1,598,500	1,368,500	920,000	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: 512-003, Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among major target groups.									
CSD	6,486,000					3,891,000	2,595,000		
Other	0								
	6,486,000	0	0			3,891,000	2,595,000	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5: 512-005, Improved Ability of At-Risk and Working Children and Youth to Become Productive, Healthy Citizens.									
CSD	1,397,000				898,000	499,000			
Other	0								
	1,397,000	0	0		898,000	499,000	0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	7,883,000	0	0	0	898,000	4,390,000	2,595,000	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	7,883,000	0	0	0	898,000	4,390,000	2,595,000	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: 512-003, Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among major target groups.									
CSD	6,750,000					4,150,000	2,600,000		
Other	0								
	6,750,000	0	0			4,150,000	2,600,000	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5: 512-005, Improved Ability of At-Risk and Working Children and Youth to Become Productive, Healthy Citizens.									
CSD	1,050,000				750,000	300,000			
Other	0								
	1,050,000	0	0		750,000	300,000	0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	7,800,000	0	0	0	750,000	4,450,000	2,600,000	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	7,800,000	0	0	0	750,000	4,450,000	2,600,000	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Scenario A Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: 512-003, Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among major target groups.									
CSD	6,750,000					4,150,000	2,600,000		
Other	0								
	6,750,000	0	0			4,150,000	2,600,000	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5: 512-005, Improved Ability of At-Risk and Working Children and Youth to Become Productive, Healthy Citizens.									
CSD	1,050,000				750,000	300,000			
Other	0								
	1,050,000	0	0		750,000	300,000	0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	7,800,000	0	0	0	750,000	4,450,000	2,600,000	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	7,800,000	0	0	0	750,000	4,450,000	2,600,000	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Scenario B Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: 512-003, Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among major target groups.									
CSD	7,762,500					4,772,500	2,990,000		
Other	0								
	7,762,500	0	0			4,772,500	2,990,000	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5: 512-005, Improved Ability of At-Risk and Working Children and Youth to Become Productive, Healthy Citizens.									
CSD	1,207,500				862,500	345,000			
Other	0								
	1,207,500	0	0		862,500	345,000	0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	8,970,000	0	0	0	862,500	5,117,500	2,990,000	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	8,970,000	0	0	0	862,500	5,117,500	2,990,000	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: USAID/Brazil
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: 512-001, Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas.															
Bilateral	5,629,000	3,790,000						0				3,790,000		5,629,000	3,790,000
Field Spt	0	1,210,000										1,210,000		1,210,000	0
	5,629,000	5,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,000,000	0	6,839,000	3,790,000
SO 2: 512-002, Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, methods and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use.															
Bilateral	950,000	2,500,000										2,500,000		2,500,000	950,000
Field Spt	0	0													0
	950,000	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,500,000	0	2,500,000	950,000
SO 3: 512-003, Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among major target groups.															
Bilateral	0	3,035,000							2,535,000	500,000				0	3,035,000
Field Spt	0	3,451,000							60,000	3,391,000				3,451,000	0
	0	6,486,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,595,000	3,891,000		0	0	3,451,000	3,035,000
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5: 512-005, Improved Ability of At-Risk and Working Children and Youth to Become Productive, Healthy Citizens.															
Bilateral	1,250,000	1,397,000						898,000				499,000		1,250,000	1,397,000
Field Spt	0	0						0				0			0
	1,250,000	1,397,000	0	0	0	0	0	898,000	0	0	499,000	0	0	1,250,000	1,397,000
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	7,829,000	10,722,000	0	0	0	0	0	898,000	2,535,000	500,000	499,000	6,290,000	0	9,379,000	9,172,000
Total Field Support	0	4,661,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,000	3,391,000	0	1,210,000	0	4,661,000	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	7,829,000	15,383,000	0	0	0	0	0	898,000	2,595,000	3,891,000	499,000	7,500,000	0	14,040,000	9,172,000

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	7,883,000
Environment	7,500,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	7,500,000
CSD Program Total	7,883,000
TOTAL	15,383,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: USAID/Brazil
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Environmentally Sustainable Alternatives for Sound Land Use															
Bilateral	3,790,000	1,830,000	411,000					0				1,327,000	92,000	3,790,000	1,830,000
Field Spt	0	550,000										550,000		550,000	0
	3,790,000	2,380,000	411,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,877,000	92,000	4,340,000	1,830,000
SO 2: Increased Adoption of Clean & Efficient Energy Technologies															
Bilateral	950,000	1,000,000										1,000,000		950,000	1,000,000
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	950,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,000,000	0	950,000	1,000,000
SO 3: Increased Programs to Prevent Sexual Transmission of HIV															
Bilateral	3,035,000	3,100,000							2,600,000	500,000				3,035,000	3,100,000
Field Spt	0	3,650,000								3,650,000				3,650,000	0
	3,035,000	6,750,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,600,000	4,150,000		0	0	6,685,000	3,100,000
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5: Improved Ability of At-Risk Youth to be Productive & Healthy															
Bilateral	1,397,000	1,050,000						750,000				300,000		1,397,000	1,050,000
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	1,397,000	1,050,000	0	0	0	0	0	750,000	0	0	300,000	0	0	1,397,000	1,050,000
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	9,172,000	6,980,000	411,000	0	0	0	0	750,000	2,600,000	500,000	300,000	2,327,000	92,000	9,172,000	6,980,000
Total Field Support	0	4,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,650,000	0	550,000	0	4,200,000	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	9,172,000	11,180,000	411,000	0	0	0	0	750,000	2,600,000	4,150,000	300,000	2,877,000	92,000	13,372,000	6,980,000

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	411,000
Democracy	92,000
HCD	0
PHN	7,800,000
Environment	2,877,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	3,380,000
CSD Program Total	7,800,000
TOTAL	11,180,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Scenario A Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: USAID/Brazil
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Environmentally Sustainable Alternatives for Sound Land Use															
Bilateral	1,830,000	1,830,000	411,000					0				1,327,000	92,000	1,830,000	1,830,000
Field Spt	0	550,000										550,000		550,000	0
	1,830,000	2,380,000	411,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,877,000	92,000	2,380,000	1,830,000
SO 2: Increased Adoption of Clean & Efficient Energy Technologies															
Bilateral	1,000,000	1,000,000										1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,000,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
SO 3: Increased Programs to Prevent Sexual Transmission of HIV															
Bilateral	3,100,000	3,100,000							2,600,000	500,000				3,100,000	3,100,000
Field Spt	0	3,650,000								3,650,000				3,650,000	0
	3,100,000	6,750,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,600,000	4,150,000		0	0	6,750,000	3,100,000
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5: Improved Ability of At-Risk Youth to be Productive & Healthy															
Bilateral	1,050,000	1,050,000						750,000			300,000			1,050,000	1,050,000
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	1,050,000	1,050,000	0	0	0	0	0	750,000	0	0	300,000	0	0	1,050,000	1,050,000
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	6,980,000	6,980,000	411,000	0	0	0	0	750,000	2,600,000	500,000	300,000	2,327,000	92,000	6,980,000	6,980,000
Total Field Support	0	4,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,650,000	0	550,000	0	4,200,000	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	6,980,000	11,180,000	411,000	0	0	0	0	750,000	2,600,000	4,150,000	300,000	2,877,000	92,000	11,180,000	6,980,000

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	411,000
Democracy	92,000
HCD	0
PHN	7,800,000
Environment	2,877,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	3,380,000
CSD Program Total	7,800,000
TOTAL	11,180,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Scenario B Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: USAID/Brazil
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Environmentally Sustainable Alternatives for Sound Land Use															
Bilateral	1,830,000	2,104,500	472,650					0				1,526,050	105,800	1,830,000	2,104,500
Field Spt	0	632,500										632,500		632,500	0
	1,830,000	2,737,000	472,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,158,550	105,800	2,462,500	2,104,500
SO 2: Increased Adoption of Clean & Efficient Energy Technologies															
Bilateral	1,000,000	1,150,000										1,150,000		1,000,000	1,150,000
Field Spt	0	0													0
	1,000,000	1,150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,150,000	0	1,000,000	1,150,000
SO 3: Increased Programs to Prevent Sexual Transmission of HIV															
Bilateral	3,100,000	3,565,000							2,990,000	575,000				3,100,000	3,565,000
Field Spt	0	4,197,500								4,197,500				4,197,500	0
	3,100,000	7,762,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,990,000	4,772,500		0	0	7,297,500	3,565,000
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5: Improved Ability of At-Risk Youth to be Productive & Healthy															
Bilateral	1,050,000	1,207,500						862,500				345,000		1,050,000	1,207,500
Field Spt	0	0													0
	1,050,000	1,207,500	0	0	0	0	0	862,500	0	0	345,000	0	0	1,050,000	1,207,500
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	6,980,000	8,027,000	472,650	0	0	0	0	862,500	2,990,000	575,000	345,000	2,676,050	105,800	6,980,000	8,027,000
Total Field Support	0	4,830,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,197,500	0	632,500	0	4,830,000	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	6,980,000	12,857,000	472,650	0	0	0	0	862,500	2,990,000	4,772,500	345,000	3,308,550	105,800	11,810,000	8,027,000

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	472,650
Democracy	105,800
HCD	0
PHN	8,970,000
Environment	3,308,550
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	3,887,000
CSD Program Total	8,970,000
TOTAL	12,857,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: AEED
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: AEED
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: AEED
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: AEED
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org USAID/BRAZIL End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0	1		1				2	2
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		1	1				2	2
Other FSN/TCN								0		1	1	1		2	5	5
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	2	9	9
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1							1							0	1
FSNs/TCNs	3	2	2				1	8							0	8
Subtotal	4	2	2	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total Direct Workforce	4	2	2	0	0	1	0	9	1	2	3	1	0	2	9	18
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows	1							1							0	1
NEPs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	4	2	3	0	0	1	0	10	1	2	3	1	0	2	9	19

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org_USAID/BRAZIL__ End of year On-Board									Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2										
OE Funded: 1/									0	1		1				2	2
U.S. Direct Hire									0							0	0
Other U.S. Citizens									0		1	1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire									0		1	1	1		3	6	6
Other FSN/TCN									0								
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	3	10	10
Program Funded 1/																	
U.S. Citizens									1							0	1
FSNs/TCNs	3	2	2						7							0	7
Subtotal	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total Direct Workforce	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	8	8	1	2	3	1	0	3	10	18
TAACS									0							0	0
Fellows									1							0	1
IDIs									0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	9	9	1	2	3	1	0	3	10	19

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org_USAID/BRAZIL__ End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0	1		1				2	2
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		1	1				2	2
Other FSN/TCN								0		1	1	1		3	6	6
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	3	10	10
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1							1							0	1
FSNs/TCNs	3	2	2					7							0	7
Subtotal	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total Direct Workforce	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	8	1	2	3	1	0	3	10	18
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								1							0	1
IDs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	9	1	2	3	1	0	3	10	19

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org_USAID/BRAZIL End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Request	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0	1		1				2	2
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		1	1				2	2
Other FSN/TCN								0	1	1		1		3	6	6
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	3	10	10
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens								1							0	1
FSNs/TCNs	3	2	2					7							0	7
Subtotal	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total Direct Workforce	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	8	2	2	2	1	0	3	10	18
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								1							0	1
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	9	2	2	2	1	0	3	10	19

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2001 - FY 2004

Mission:USAID/BRAZIL

please fill in mission name

Occupational Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004

Senior Management				
SMG - 01	1	1	1	1
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02				
Project Dvpm Officer - 94	1	1	1	1
Support Management				
EXO - 03				
Controller - 04				
Legal - 85				
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93				
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14				
Economics - 11				
Democracy - 12				
Food for Peace - 15				
Private Enterprise - 21				
Engineering - 25				
Environment - 40 & 75				
Health/Pop. - 50				
Education - 60				

Total	2	2	2	2
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GDOs: If you have a position that is currently designated a BS-12 GDO, list that position under the occupational backstop that most closely reflects the skills needed for the position.
RUDOs: do not forget to include those who were in UE-funded RUDO positions.
 remaining **IDIs:** list under the occupational Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw and to M. Cary Kauffman@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/BRAZIL													
Org. No: 512.0		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			62.3			65.4			68.7			68.7
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	62.3	0.0	0.0	65.4	0.0	0.0	68.7	0.0	0.0	68.7
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			65.0			3.2			3.3			3.3
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	65.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			88.3			129.5			136.0			136.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	88.3	0.0	0.0	129.5	0.0	0.0	136.0	0.0	0.0	136.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			16.7			46.0			48.6			48.6
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			6.0			6.0			6.0			6.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			1.4			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			2.6			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			41.0			43.0			45.2			45.2
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			65.7			101.9			107.0			107.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	129.4	0.0	0.0	200.9	0.0	0.0	207.6	0.0	0.0	207.6
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/BRAZIL		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 512.0		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC													
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			13.3			10.0			10.0			10.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0.0			10.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			5.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			17.5			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	R & R Travel			2.0			0.0			5.0			5.0
21.0	Education Travel			1.6			2.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			5.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			5.0			5.0			5.0			5.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			15.0			10.0			10.0			10.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			45.0			45.0			45.0			45.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			45.0			45.0			45.0			45.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	144.4	0.0	0.0	137.0	0.0	0.0	120.0	0.0	0.0	120.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0.0			24.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			3.5			15.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			20.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			15.0			36.0			36.0			36.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/BRAZIL												
Org. No: 512.0												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	36.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Residential Utilities			10.0			10.5			11.0			11.0
23.3 Telephone Costs			16.2			16.5			17.3			17.3
23.3 IT Software Leases			1.1			1.2			1.2			1.2
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			1.1			1.1			1.2			1.2
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			1.2			1.2			1.4			1.4
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.5			0.5			0.5			0.5
23.3 Courier Services			1.4			1.4			1.4			1.4
Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	31.5	0.0	0.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	34.0	0.0	0.0	34.0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			2.0			2.0			2.0			2.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			10.0			10.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			1.6			1.6			1.6			1.6
25.2 Representation Allowances			0.5			0.5			0.5			0.5
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			1.0			1.0			1.0			1.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services			6.0			6.0			6.0			6.0
25.2 Staff training contracts			10.0			10.0			10.0			10.0
25.2 IT related contracts			4.0			4.0			4.0			4.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.0	23.1

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/BRAZIL														
Org. No: 512.0			FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS				135.4			150.0			157.5			157.5
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3		0.0	0.0	135.4	0.0	0.0	150.0	0.0	0.0	157.5	0.0	0.0	157.5
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance				6.3			7.0			7.3			7.3
	Subtotal OC 25.4		0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	7.3
25.6	Medical Care													
	Subtotal OC 25.6		0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance				0.5			0.5			0.5			0.5
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance				2.0			2.0			2.0			2.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance				2.0			2.0			2.0			2.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7		0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.5
25.8	Subsistance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials				3.0			5.0			5.0			5.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0		0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
31.0	Equipment		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases				10.1			5.0			5.0			5.0
31.0	IT Software purchases				2.2			2.0			5.0			5.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0		0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
32.0	Lands and structures		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/BRAZIL												
Org. No: 512.0												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0 Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			21.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0 Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET	0.0	0.0	760.0	0.0	0.0	875.0	0.0	0.0	815.0	0.0	0.0	815.0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>1.8</u>		<u>1.9</u>		<u>1.9</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.9</u>

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0.0	0.0	0.0
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Organization: _____

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits			0.0			0.0			0.0
Withdrawals			0.0			0.0			0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year				
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year				
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: _____													
Org. No: _____													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: _____													
Org. No: _____													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	R & R Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: _____												
Org. No: _____												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Residential Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Telephone Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: _____													
Org. No: _____		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.6	Medical Care												
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.8	Subsistance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: _____												
Org. No: _____												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0 Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0 Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

_____.

_____.

_____.

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0.0

0.0

0.0

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002 Obligated by:		FY 2003 Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO1 - Environmentally Sustainable Alternatives for SO1 - Environmentally Sustainable	Biodiversity Leadership/Associate Grant - LAG-A-00-99-00046	High	2 years		560		560
SO2 - Increased Adoption of Clean & Efficient Energy	U.S. Forest Service Interagency Agreement - AAG-P-00-97-00003	High	2 years		300		300
	Institute for International Education - LAG-I-00-98-0012-00	High	2 years	250		250	
GRAND TOTAL.....				250	860	250	860

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____													
Org. No: _____													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____													
Org. No: _____													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	R & R Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____												
Org. No: _____												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Residential Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Telephone Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____													
Org. No: _____													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.6	Medical Care												
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.8	Subsistance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____

Org. No: _____

[illegible]

Centrally funded costs

USDH Salaries/Benefits

Other Centrally Fund Costs (specify)

Total Centrally Funded Costs

Total ICASS Service Provider Budget

**Washington Offices/Bureaus
Operating Expenses**

Office/Bureau: 					
OC	Object Class Code Title	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
11.8	Special personal services payments U.S. PSCs IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel Benefits U.S. PSCs - Benefits IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Benefits Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons Training Travel Operational Travel Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel Site Visits - Mission Personnel Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats Assessment Travel Impact Evaluation Travel Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters) Recruitment Travel Other Operational Travel Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges Commercial Time Sharing Other Communications, Util, and Misc. Charges Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	Printing & Reproduction Subscriptions & Publications Other Printing and Reproduction Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations Management & Professional Support Services Engineering & Technical Services Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services Non-Federal Audits Grievances/Investigations Manpower Contracts Staff training contracts Other Miscellaneous Services Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts DCAA Audits HHS Audits All Other Federal Audits Reimbursements to Other USAID Accounts All Other Services from other Gov't. Agencies Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation & Maintenance of Equipment & Storage				
25.8	Substance and support of persons (contract or Gov't.)				
26.0	Supplies and Materials				
31.0	Equipment IT Software Purchases IT Hardware Purchases Other Equipment Purchases Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Additional Object Class Codes (If Required)					
Total Other Object Class Codes		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Budget		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact

No new or amended initial environmental assessments (IEEs) or environmental assessments (EAs) are anticipated in FY 2001 or FY 2002.

All current activities under all USAID/Brazil SOs are in compliance with 22 CFR 216.

Information Annex Topic: E&E R4 Detailed Budget Information

Information Annex Topic: Global Climate Change

FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1.0 - Background Information

	Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting: (Type in the exact spelling of the appropriate entry from table below)	
	Telephone number:	
Name of person(s) & IR Teams completing tables:	Name #1:	
	SO Team Name and number1	
	Name #2:	
	SO Team Name and number2	
	Name #3:	
Contact	SO Team Name and number3	
	Address (1):	
	Address (2):	
	Street:	
	City, Address Codes:	
	Telephone number:	
	Fax number:	
	Email address:	
	Other relevant information:	

Country / Region / Office / Program Reference Table

AFR/SD – CARPE	G/ENV/UP	Mozambique
AFR/SD – FEWS	G/ENV/ENR	Nepal
Albania	G/ENV/GCC	Nicaragua
Armenia	G/ENV/UP	NIS Regional
Bangladesh	Georgia	Panama
Bolivia	Guatemala	Paraguay
Brazil	Guinea	Peru
Bulgaria	Honduras	Philippines
CEE Regional	India	Poland
Central America (G-CAP)	Indonesia	RCSA
Central Asia Republics	LAC/RSD	Romania
East Asia Environmental Initiative	Lithuania	Russia
Ecuador	Macedonia	South Africa
EGAD	Madagascar	South Asia Regional Initiative
Egypt	Malawi	Uganda
G/ENV/EET	Mali	Ukraine
G/ENV/ENR	Mexico	US-AEP
G/ENV/GCC	Moldova	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1						
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC						
Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	0	0	0			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):					
			0			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptaion Activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

TABLE 2.1

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

[illegible]

Note: If you need to list more than 45 individual entries in this table, please create a second copy of this spreadsheet, following the instructions at bottom.

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:	
	1 Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
	2 Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates
	3 Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
	4 Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data
	5 Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands				

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to minimize soil - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
Agroforestry	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.
Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	<p>Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural practices known</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based
Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " Return " or " Enter ".
Step 2	Click on " Edit " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " Move or Copy Sheet ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse to click on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " T2.1 Land Use ".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy .
Step 5	Hit " OK ". A new copy of T2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original text when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW		Enter the number of separate steps for each measure					
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning							
Facilitates sustainable forest management							
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas							
Improves integrated coastal management							
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.4

Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged

Direct Leveraged Funding

Funding leveraged directly in support of current USAID activities and programs, including:

- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;
- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated);
- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);
- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated);
- joint implementation investments;
- Development Credit Authority investments.

Indirect Leveraged Funding

Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.5a				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strengthened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research / Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 2.5b					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	3	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning					
Advancing sustainable forest management					
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas					
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table

TABLE 3.1

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)

**PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES
BELOW**

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW				3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity	3.1A: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1A: BTU's produced in thermal combustion	3.1A: Fuel type replaced (use codes)	3.1B: MW-h saved	3.1B: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1B: Fuel type saved (use codes)	3.1C:MW-h saved	3.1C: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1C: Fuel type saved (use codes)					
Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J							2.1	CN-120-97			
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J				2.1	CN-120-97			
Power Sector Retrofits							912,733		T	2.1	CN-120-97			

**PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES
BELOW**

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW					3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)	3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity	3.1D: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1D BTUs produced in thermal combustion	3.1D Old fuel type (use codes)	3.1D New fuel type (use codes)	3.1E: Tonnes of methane	3.1F: Tonnes of nitrous oxide			
Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97	
Municipal Landfill Proj.					450		2	CN-120-97	
Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.						575	2	CN-120-97	

Codes for Fuel Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
		S	Other oil
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fuela
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
Gaseous Fossil		DD	Blast furnace gas
		EE	Natural gas (dry)
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.3

Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning							
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers							
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)							
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measures	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.4				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Activity	Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
Total:	0	0		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.5						
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas						
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.6a

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues

Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strengthened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.6b					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	3	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Information Annex Topic: Greater Horn of Africa Initiative

Information Annex Topic: Non-presence Countries (npcs)

Information Annex Topic: Success Stories

SO1 – Environment

The Novo Ideal rural producers association participates in USAID's capacity building program and is currently considered a model of community organization in the state of Acre. It inaugurated a factory in a community center and currently produces a cassava meal-based "multiple flour" and banana flour, used to combat child malnutrition. The product is distributed by the State Education Secretariat to schools for use in school snacks. The Group secured financing to buy a truck and a coffee processing machine, and used their own funds to put up the buildings that house this equipment, as well as a shed to process peach-palm flour, one of the components of the multiple flour. The assistance provided through USAID has helped the association immensely as well as the state environment in the region. Flour produced from tree crops reduces deforestation, boosts child nutrition and provides cash income for forest settlers.

The FLORA (Forest Products Fair of Acre), conceived and implemented by a USAID local grantee (PESACRE) in 1993, has grown over time and become an event of national interest, attracting investors and visitors from several states. The seventh annual FLORA, still under PESACRE's coordination, with the theme "The Potential for Extractivism" was the most successful of all, with an unprecedented number of visitors. Farmers cultivating forest products featured at FLORA are now eligible for loans under the government's family agriculture program (PRONAF), shifting emphasis away from traditional crops that require forest clearing and providing the wherewithal for farmers to increase their income through economically sustainable activities.

Mr. Hamilton Casara, current President of the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), was invited to open the first course on Field Ecology for Decision Makers sponsored by USAID in 1998, when he was Amazonas State IBAMA Superintendent. After seeing how important the course was, he cancelled appointments to participate in the whole four-day event. Mr. Casara and other decision makers used information learned at this course to simplify state timber licensing procedures and to shift a proposed settlement project away from an environmentally sensitive area unsuitable for farming.

The Institute for the Environmental Protection of Amazonas State (IPAAM) has invited the USAID grantee, Amazonian Victory Foundation (FVA), to participate in discussions of the zoning methodology to be used by Amazonas State. The state agency decided to adopt the same mapping and monitoring methodology used by the FVA's "Windows on Biodiversity" Project to insert biodiversity conservation concerns into the state's land mapping zoning process. This means that this Alaska-size state is coming to recognize the value of conserving its forest base for future generations.

One of USAID's primary goals is to strengthen Brazilian organizations that are working to increase protection and sustainable use of natural resources in Brazil's critical biodiversity regions. In an effort to solidify gains made during the first four years of the Nature and Society Program sponsored by USAID and to work toward long-term sustainability, the State University of New York (SUNY) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF), helped spawn the International Education Institute of Brazil (IIEB) whose primary objective is to promote cultural, scientific, and technical exchange. With the full support of USAID, SUNY and WWF, IIEB, has been successful at leveraging funds to support Nature and Society's conservation training programs from a variety of partners, including Germany's GTZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit), the British Department for International Development (DFID), and the Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forests (PPG-7). This year, IIEB expanded its activities by signing a \$1.2 million agreement with the government of the Netherlands to promote institutional development of environmental NGOs and municipalities. The credibility and expertise acquired over the past 10 years with the SUNY/WWF Program was vital to this achievement.

Since its inception in 1997, the Community Forestry Management workshop, sponsored by USAID, the PPG-7 and GTZ has become central to the evolution of the community forestry movement in Brazil. The event gathers practitioners (community members and technicians), donor agencies, business people who trade in certified lumber, government officials, and bank representatives. This unique assembly of organizations and individuals promotes exchange and discussion of market and trade opportunities. At the third workshop, a major São Paulo-based furniture designer closed a deal to purchase all wood products collected from naturally felled trees in one of these communities. The president of the national extractivist support program (PRODEX), run by the Bank of the Amazon (BASA), was present and began a dialogue which is now leading to a change in lending criteria, thereby giving community forestry projects greater access to loan resources and giving a tremendous boost to certified lumber.

SO2 – Energy

Joint U.S.- Brazilian Training Results in Improved Energy Efficiency Programs

On September 3, 1999, Resolution 261 was passed by the Brazilian Government. This resolution required the electric distribution concessionaires (distribution utilities) to spend at least 1% of their annual operating revenues on increasing energy efficiency. Of this amount, at least 25% was to be spent on demand side efficiency (DSM) measures, while the balance was to be spent on supply side efficiency measures. The utilities were required to report their plans to the Agência Nacional de Energia Elétrica (ANEEL), the Brazilian federal electric regulatory agency. ANEEL developed guidelines for these programs for the utilities. However, the guidelines were not very well-defined and the results were not measurable. To quote one ANEEL official, “Since 1999, the first year of energy efficiency programs performed by the utilities under the 1% mandate, we at ANEEL were concerned about the evaluation of those programs mainly in finding a methodology that could check if the goals set by the utilities were achieved by the end of the projects.” This problem was also expressed by some of the state regulatory commissions in Brazil that were conducting these evaluations for ANEEL.

This problem came up in the interviews during the Training Needs Assessment (TNA) conducted at the beginning of USAID’s Brazil Energy Training and Outreach program (BETOP). The TNA was jointly conducted by USAID/Brazil Energy staff and the Institute of International Education’s Energy Group (IIE/EG). As a result, training for ANEEL on how to evaluate demand side management (DSM) programs was made a top priority and was scheduled as one of the first training workshops under this program. A small number of ANEEL and state utility regulatory personnel were given two intense weeks of training in how to objectively evaluate DSM programs. This training was based on the long experience available in the U.S. The instructors were bilingual U.S. engineers that had designed and evaluated DSM programs for utilities in the U.S. They were assisted by Brazilian instructors who were familiar with the 1% rule and the energy efficiency projects that were both feasible and would have the best results in Brazil. Training consisted of lectures, case studies and computer time to actually try out the techniques that had been taught in class. Instruction was provided at ANEEL’s headquarters in Brasilia. The lead U.S. instructor, who had provided DSM training in Brazil in 1996 and 1997, developed a spreadsheet and gave the participants the software to use in the future. The U.S. instructors also explained U.S. DSM program requirements and how U.S. state regulatory agencies evaluated the effectiveness of utility DSM programs. Later, an additional week of training was supplied to show how these same techniques could be applied to supply side projects as well.

As a result, ANEEL decided to change the rules for the selection and evaluation of DSM projects under the 1% rule and require that utilities follow these rules for the year 2000/2001 programs. In addition, USAID/Brazil was asked to provide another week of training to introduce the utilities to these new rules and evaluation techniques so that they could implement them in the correct way. In the words of an ANEEL official “the demand and supply side project evaluation workshops, performed by IIE under USAID’s

BETOP, gave us substantial material and guidelines to accelerate ANEEL's decision in demanding from the utilities more attention to their project evaluations. It also has given us knowledge to suggest evaluation models for ANEEL's 2000/2001 Energy Efficiency Manual and, with IIE's help, train the utilities in evaluation methodologies."

This combination of U.S. know-how and Brazilian aggressiveness is expected to produce energy savings estimated at \$75 million in 2001.

A Political Approach That Made the Difference

The year 2000 had a very special meaning for the non-conventional renewable energy (RE) sector in Brazil. Two major energy policy initiatives deserved special attention due to their predicted sound positive impact on the RE market and potential for improving the production and use of clean and efficient energy. One of them is the recent proposal launched by the National Agency for Electric Energy – ANEEL (*Agência Nacional de Energia Elétrica*) aiming at the universal access of electricity service in five years and the other is the Amended Bill 2.905/2000, a draft law that provides guideline to several new issues in the Brazilian Electric Sector restructuring process.

The two processes mentioned above do not strictly fit into what is normally considered a success story. But what cannot be denied is that these initiatives may have extensive impact on rural development, strongly contributing to poverty alleviation. As an example of what is being discussed: imagine that in five years every Brazilian citizen will have access to some kind of electricity and that a significant amount of it will be supplied by clean renewable energy sources. Twenty million people have no access today. It was driven by this belief that USAID's partner Winrock Brazil has immersed itself completely in the advocating that both initiatives be well-designed and approved. A bit more detail about each policy and Winrock's role is presented hereafter.

In October of 2000, ANEEL called all agents in the electricity sector, universities, NGOs, state government and private sector to participate in the public hearing that allowed a nationwide debate about the minute of the resolution for universal access to electricity service in the entire country. ANEEL's announcement of the public hearing and the contents of the draft resolution were, themselves, a demonstration that Brazil has reached a new and very significant stage. In certain respects, a much more responsible civic attitude was demonstrated by the regulatory agency. The minute also reflected the ideas that people and organizations had for over a decade in defense of the use of RE technology as a way to help provide electricity to close to twenty million Brazilians living in poor rural areas, specially the Northeast and North of Brazil. With explicit reference to non-conventional RE, such as solar, wind, small hydropower and biomass as being important for the achievement of the goals.

The utilities will have five years to provide electricity to all households, both through grid connection or any other distributed source of electricity. Small rural communities with scattered small loads compose most of the unattended market. These loads are compatible with RE technology and, in the following years, an increment of RE systems

is expected to meet a great deal of the market share if the minute, in fact, becomes a resolution. ANEEL is currently processing all the inputs of the public hearing.

The Amended Bill 2,905/2000, if approved with its current terms and targets, will strongly contribute to the increase of RE participation in the Brazilian Energy Matrix. Some of the main issues are: establishment of a Renewable Portfolio Standard - the distribution utility mandatory purchase of part of its energy from RE sources; equal conditions or advantages for RE generation using solar, wind, biomass and small hydropower; a framework for the entrance of new agents in the electricity market such as authorization holders and permissionaires; and funding structure for renewable energy projects.

What has USAID's contribution been in this broad and fairly open process? Our funds carried out the analysis, development, and promotion of the concepts of permissionaires and authorization holders as the agents of full access to electricity services in Brazil, with the possibility of providing this service through decentralized generation. These concepts were included in both the Amended Bill and the Draft of ANEEL's Resolution under Public Hearing AP 006/2000.

The two papers stimulated institutions to participate in public hearings and to send contributions, criticisms and comments on the Amended Bill.

Acknowledgement of our significant contribution to renewable energy policy development in Brazil has come through the invitation of our grantee Winrock Brazil to participate in two of the main decision boards for renewable energy and climate change in Brazil: the Renewable Energy Technical Committee of the National Council for Energy Policy and The Climate Change National Forum.

SO5 – At-Risk Youth

Yohana Pereira Cândido, 11 years old, has participated in the activities of the Dance and Social Integration School for Children and Adolescents (EDISCA) since 1997. USAID support to EDISCA focusses mainly on vocational training and health programs. By the time she joined EDISCA, Yohana lived in Conjunto Palmeiras, a poor Fortaleza community known for high rates of violence and hard drug trafficking. As her parents were unable to provide a home for her, Yohana lived with her aunt, uncle and cousins. She had a series of health problems, among which were nutritional deficits, lice and other skin conditions, and cavities, as well as learning difficulties in school. She used to live on the margins of society, not interested in studying or in caring for her own development and health.

Four years later, Yohana and EDISCA recognize remarkable changes in her. Besides learning a great deal of classical dance, Yohana has received hygiene, medical and dental services, and participates in counseling sessions. She has learned skills that a child raised in a middle class home would normally be given, such as eating with silverware, which she had never touched before joining EDISCA's program. Yohana is doing so well in school that she has been teaching her siblings. She now is in good health, is reunited with her mother, and has become more disciplined and interested in making friends and expressing herself. Through EDISCA, Yohana has also signed up her family members in a health care program. She has become an important influence on her siblings and peers, setting an example and seeking ways to help them address many of the same challenges that she has had to face at such an early age.

Rosa, 17 years old, living in Recife, Pernambuco, first arrived at the USAID-supported *Casa de Passagem* (Halfway House) when she was 15 years old. Her aunt learned of the program and hoped it could help her deal with this troubled niece. Rosa is the oldest of four children and comes from a poor family and a broken home. She has lived mostly with her impoverished aunt since she was 10, when her parents abandoned her. She used to maintain a distant link with her mother and her stepfather. At age 11 Rosa moved to the streets where she got heavily involved in drugs – mixing glue, marijuana and paint thinner. When she would return home, she would beat her siblings, fight with her aunt and go on rampages, breaking things in the house. Her nickname became “Crazy” and she was largely banished by other community members. She would go to the nearby cemetery and allow men to abuse her sexually, later saying that she felt that life had no value, she might as well be dead, and that she was worthless.

When her aunt took her to *Casa de Passagem*, she was in terrible shape: completely drugged, she would not look anyone in the eye, always looking down at the ground. She had dropped out of school and suffered from STDs. Early in the process, she would attack other girls at *Casa de Passagem*, unable to express herself verbally. In the initial months, Rosa often would not come to *Casa* so the *Casa de Passagem* social worker went to her home and worked to rebuild her family relationships in order to increase her attendance. Fortunately, Rosa's apparently distant mother was receptive and agreed to

participate in the mother's counseling group. Slowly, Rosa began to respond positively, attending more regularly and seeking counseling on her own each day. She became interested in sports and began to excel in soccer, even winning some medals. Finally, she agreed to go back to school, where she had been expelled for constant fighting. Today, off drugs and preparing to leave the first stage of the *Casa de Passagem* and move on to the vocational training program, she looks you in the eye when she speaks and now believes in herself, setting goals to enter the sewing course and finish her schooling, as well as stay off drugs.

João has participated in group counseling and weekly workshops carried out by PAPAI (Support Program to the Adolescent Dad) at a large public high school in his poor neighborhood, Várzea, another violent area of Recife. These workshops and group sessions target adolescent boys and address subjects such as reproductive health, sexuality, STDs/AIDS, violence, drugs, gender relations and citizen participation. Art-education techniques, such as drama, are used to elicit participation and break barriers of communication and expression.

João became a regular participant in these activities, evolving from an introvert, more passive observer to an outgoing member of the groups. Over time, he began to serve as a model for others in that he would openly discuss these difficult issues and seek ways to change his behaviors with peers and family members. He recognized the importance of behavior/attitude change towards more responsibly and safely breaking taboos of sexuality and gender relations.

Recently, João declared, "This has been good. Now I can pass on to others what I have learned and before was afraid to talk about... like drugs, violence, men and women; it's great."

Information Annex Topic: Supplemental Information

Budget Annex

Attn: Michael Deal, LAC/AA
Peter Lapera, LAC/SPO
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OE Levels

The OE level of US\$ 600,000 originally approved to support USAID/Brazil's development program was increased during FY 2001 to US\$ 760,000 due to a salary increase approved in January 2001. Based on data from a November 1999 salary survey and a potential salary increase April 2001, based on a November 2000 salary survey, USAID/Brazil estimated US\$65,000 to cover this latter salary increase.

Projection of the April 2001 salary survey, however, has not been considered for FY2002 and FY2003 due to the uncertainty of the percentage increase. Therefore, line items 11.1, base pay for FSNDH, 11.8, base pay for FNPSC and 12.1, personnel benefits will be revised only after the April 2001 salary survey is disclosed by the Embassy Personnel Office.

A significant increase in the OE level for FY 2002 will be required, for the following reasons:

- 1) Complying with the FY 1999 FMFIA, USAID/Brazil will transfer funding of the Program Officer incumbent, currently paid from Program Funds, to OE funding as of October 2001. Therefore, another OE-funded employee will be added to the current total of seven employees bringing USAID/Brazil to a total of eight OE-funded staff.
- 2) In FY2002, both USDHs are scheduled to depart post and replacements are due to arrive. A worst case scenario, where the two departing USDH were assigned to USAID/W and the two incoming assigned USDH had large families, would result in the need to program an additional, non-routine \$75,000 in OE funds in FY2002 to cover these anticipated transfers and the corresponding allowances (e.g. COLA and Education Allowance).

It should also be noted that there are three potential additional OE funding demands that have not been included in this year's R4 OE budget, but could become realities during the R4 planning period. They include:

- 1) A currently unpaid liability for the USG share of payment of all FSN employees' participation in Brazil's general social security fund. The U.S. Embassy in Brazil has

not been paying into this fund since 1996, believing that U.S. taxpayers' dollars should not finance this general fund for all retiring Brazilians. At the same time, the U.S. Embassy and the Brazilian social security system have not come to terms regarding how to cover FSN employees contracted by the U.S. Government. As of the end of FY 2000, it is estimated that USAID has an outstanding liability of \$68,900 for current and past OE-funded employees and about \$210,700 for program-funded FSNs. Until a negotiated settlement is reached, the Mission cannot program a fixed amount of OE against this potential liability, since no bill for collection exists nor do we have a fixed date for payment. This amount will increase with time, unless a lower level is negotiated.

- 2) In FYs 2002/2003, the U.S. Embassy in Brasilia, where USAID is co-located, will undergo a significant physical renovation. During the interior remodeling phase, many offices, including USAID's, will be relocated to a temporary building on the Embassy grounds. There may be costs associated with this move (e.g., physically moving furniture, installation of temporary computer and phone wiring, as well as the need to temporarily warehouse extra furniture in contracted warehouse space) which, at this time, have not been reviewed or budgeted for by ICASS, as the Embassy has not begun to estimate costs that may be associated with this move.
- 3) It is not known at this time what ICASS charges will be levied for State Security upgrades, once the FY 2002 supplemental funds have been programmed for increased building security. As per SECSTATE 213135, security supplemental funding was provided to State for seven categories of expenditures, but only two of these, vehicle inspection and perimeter security, are being transferred into ICASS for the costs to be shared by all Agencies.

Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex

Part A. Results Frameworks

USAID/BRAZIL

SO 1 – Environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable alternatives for sound land use adopted beyond target areas

IR 1 – Systems for sound land use identified, promoted and adopted in target areas

IR 2 – Target institutions and local human capacity strengthened

IR 3 – Target policies to support environmentally sound land use adopted and/or implemented

IR 4 – Sound land use systems disseminated beyond target areas

SO 2 – Increased adoption by key actors of concepts, and use of methods and technologies for clean and efficient energy production and use

IR 1 – Targeted policies promoted that foster clean and efficient energy production and use

IR 2 - Increased access of key actors to information and training on markets and financing for clean and efficient energy production and use

IR 3 - Increase availability and use of financing for clean and efficient energy production and use

IR 4 - Increased technology cooperation between U.S. and Brazilian firms for clean and efficient energy production and use

SO 3 – Increased sustainable and effective programs to prevent sexual transmission of HIV among target groups

IR 1 - Strengthened institutional capacity to plan, implement and evaluate STI/HIV programs

IR 2 - Strengthened institutional capacity to provide integrated RH and STI/HIV services in Bahia and Ceará

IR 3 - Sustainable condom marketing

SpO 1 – Improved ability of at-risk and working children and youth to become productive, healthy citizens

IR 1 – Society engaged in decreasing violence against youth

IR 2 – Educational preparation of program-assisted youth increased

IR 3 – Awareness of health-related risk behavior by program-assisted youth increased

IR 4 – Dissemination and adoption of lessons learned and successful approaches

IR5 – Underage working children removed from labor situations and inserted into the formal educational system

Part B. New Indicator Reporting.

N/A

Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

What the information annex will be used for: prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

The Performance Overview chapter aims to document the following points, based on the information requested:

- * support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- * support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- * institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- * a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and

Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development. An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the

Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs. The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.

[illegible]

[illegible]